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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 267 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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THE SERIAL WONDERFUL
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SHIPPING

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(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
12th Novr. ..	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
19th ,, ..	Medina ..	12500	....	..
26th ,, ..	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
3rd Decr. ..	Salsette ..	6900	Mongolia ..	10000
10th ,, ..	Khyber ..	6000	....	..
17th ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,, ..	Nagova ..	7000	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500
31st ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000		
1917				
7th Janry. ..	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
14th ,, ..	Malwa ..	10000	....	..
21st ,, ..	Sardinia ..	7000	....	..
28th ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kaisar ..	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
17th Nov. ..	Novara ..	7000	Mooltan *	10000
15th Decr. ..	Nyanza ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
1917				
11th Janry.	Nankin ..	7000	Morea ..	11000
25th ,,	Nellore ..	7000	Medina *	12500
8th Febry	Somali ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd ,,	Nore ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
8th March	Namur ..	7000	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 18th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
10th Nov.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.
*13th Nov.	Linga	Karachi direct.
20th Nov.	Arratoon Apear ..	E. and S. Afd via Porebunder.

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1st December.	T.S.S. "Morvada"	8190

FARES TO LONDON.

Single.
1st class Rs. 690
2nd class Rs. 510.

Return.
First class (returning by B I.) Rs. 1035.
First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1192-8-0.
Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765.
Second class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 877-8-0

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Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Totomi Maru	N. Kamada	3412	27th Oct.	10th Nov.
YamagataMaru	K. Kudo	3791	4th Nov.	11th Nov.
Moyori Maru..	M. Taniguchi	3773	9th Nov	22nd Nov.
Bombay Maru..	S. Shinoharal	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Saigon Maru..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	27th Oct.	9th Nov.
Kasato Maru..	6209	K. Horf	1st Nov	13th Nov
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe	8th Nov.	18th Nov
ndo Maru....	5319	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	30th Nov.
Java Maru	4499	N. Yanagi	3rd Dec.	14th Dec.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris *	A & C	9220		18thNov
City of York	A & C	7824		25th Nov

*Does not call at Marseilles.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Birmingham	A&C	7498	10th Nov

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles ..	630	1033	480	760
Liverpool ..	640	20	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.

REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
S.S. Mogami Maru	2036	Arrived	8th Nov.
S.S. Anyo Maru	2169	6th Nov.	15th Nov.
S. S. Asia Maru	2561	8th Nov.	18th Nov.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apol'o Street. Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 15th November.

S.S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons on or about 25th November.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at ½ per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Pekin	
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Busra.)

HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad an Basra, Amara.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransequi, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculadas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,33,656

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. "DAILY QUOTATION SHEETS" supplied at Re. 1-12 per mensem, Post free. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

bay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

781

WANTED

Influential and energetic gentlemen to influence life business and to organize Agencies in the principal cities of India on liberal terms.

Apply to:—

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

ADMIRABLE SITUATION

NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

EMPRESS HOTEL

Facing West.

GYMKHANA. CHARGES MODERATE.

JAIPUR HOTEL.

A PALATIAL RESIDENCE of the FIRST RANK. RECOMMENDED BY CONTINENTAL VISITORS, unrivalled for Comforts and excellent Cuisine. Apply to the Proprietor for Short Guide to Jaipur.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODWILL AND STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LD., (in Liquidation).

Under instructions from S. N. Gazder, Esq., the Liquidaior of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ld., (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Retail Shop of the said Company (in liquidation), situate at the Esplanade, Road, Fort, the goodwill and stock-in-trade as a going concern:—

The stock-in-trade consists of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, sundries, stores, wines, tobacco and also the shop and godown fittings and furniture.

The purchaser will also have all the formulae and prescription books including all the recipes.

In addition to the retail trade, the Company has a big business as wholesale manufacturing chemists, which work is carried on at the godowns and which godowns are fitted with the necessary machinery and apparatus for manufacturing purposes.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52. Medows Street.

Auction Sale of Immoveable property at Gaiwadi at Mahim advertised for sale today under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji & Ginvala, Attorneys for the mortgagees, is POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November 1916.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT, G. I. P. RY., ETC.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE on THURSDAY, the 9th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very Rich Indian Hand Carved and Specially ordered and selected Household, Teak and Blarkwood Substantial and Neatly Polished Furniture, Drawing Room Suites Lined Silk Tapestry, very Rich latest Artistic Designed William and Marry Styled Drawing Room large Hall Cabinets, Mahoganized English Designed Revolving Roll Top, Master Key, Office Table, Gramophones, English Grecian designed complete Bed Room Suites, Remington Typewriter, Chesterfield Easy Chairs, Electric Table Fan selected Bed Room Almyrahs, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (where all the furniture has been removed for sale), the very rich Indian hand carved and specially ordered and selected household teak and blackwood substantial and neatly polished furniture by the well-known makers, such as dining tables, dining chairs, mirrored side boards, dinner waggons, meat safes, drawing room and reading room silk tapestry, lined complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich latest artistic designed William and Marry style drawing room large hall cabinets, mahoganized English designed revolving roll top master key, office table, Remington typewriter No. 10, rich library book cases, Chesterfield sofa, corner cabinets, rich teapoys, rich seasoned blackwood Indian carved centre tables, rich ornaments, China vases, Durrie carpets, rich pictures, electric table fan hatstands, English Grecian designed complete bed room suites consisting of almyrahs, dressing and washing tables, selected single and double almairahs chest of drawer, rich Queen Anne pattern double and single bedstead, rich glass porcelain and plateware, etc., etc.

The property of Thomas C. Ross, Esq., including that of other gentlemen.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TEL. NO. 3409.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 10TH NOVEMBER, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of household furniture and Bungalow Materials.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 10th day of November 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No 18, Queen's Road, entrance from Queen's Road and Marine Lines, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture consisting of dining table, arm and armless chairs, meat safes, large durry carpets, cabinets, old China vases, carpets, iron bedsteads with horse hair mattresses cloth and gown-presses, chest of drawers, sofas, 36 Volumes Encyclopaedia Britannica, military books, table and hanging lamps, iron water-pipes wood, one large iron stove, etc., etc.,

ON THE SAME DAY AT 5 P.M. (S.T.).

Bungalow materials with Mangalore roof tiles.

The property of a retired Military Colonel.

The above is on view.

N.B.—Private offers for the bungalow materials will be received by the Auctioneers before the sale.

AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, the 11th November, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

On SATURDAY the 11th day of November, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Meher Mansions," on Cooperage, Fort, opposite the Bandstand (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and crockeryware, rich upholstered drawing room suite, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, handsome cabinets, electric figures, Majolica flower pots, corner cabinets, rich carpets, pictures, engravings, fancy flower vases, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, book cases, sofas, chairs, ice chest, chest of drawers aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of C. Frank, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1916.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE New Matriculation Mathematics Class will start working from 16th November at Grant Road. Further particulars from Mr. KAIKOBAD MADAN, B.A., Opp. Post Office, Mahim. 5831

MASSAGE SPECIALIST with 11 years' experience has time to take up a few cases. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5644

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

ASTROLOGER—Prof. XENOBIN an up-to-date Astrologer, calculater according to Hindu and European methods, foretells different events of life, especially, money, speculation, love and marriage, with their dates, months and years. ORIENT HOTEL, Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay, Room No. 8.

HANDSOME REWARD.—LOST between Neral and Matheran on the morning of November the 3rd. One Buff coloured POCKET-WALLET, containing in notes rupees six hundred and thirty and two first class tickets, by the P. & O. Company. Finder, or those giving information leading to the recovery of the aforesaid property will be handsomely rewarded. Apply to Box No. 319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5848

WANTED

WANTED—LIGHT CAR, 2 or 3 seater, new or second-hand. Write particulars, date, price, etc., to Box No. 310, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5802

WANTED.—A COMMERCE or an ARTS GRADUATE for the College of Commerce, Surat. Apply stating terms to the MANAGER. 5866.

WANTED—An INTERMEDIATE PASSED TEACHER for the Herbert High School, Kotah. Pay Rs. 35 P. M. Apply with copies of testimonials before the 20th November to the HEADMASTER. 5785

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Matriculated, smart ACCOUNTANT, with seven years' experience of Pucca Gujarati accounts. Pay Rs. 60. Five years' agreement. Cash security Rs. 200. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 309, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5800

WANTED.—Energetic MATRICULATED PARSEE youth wishes to work as apprentice in any Importing Firm to acquire Commercial knowledge. Knows Shorthand and Typewriting. Apply to Box No. 324 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5865.

WANTED.—A Gujarati Hindu as TUTOR and COMPANION for children, capable of teaching at least up to the A.V. Standard III, with free lodging. A retired High School or A. V. School Teacher will be preferred. Apply by letter only, stating age and salary required, to Sir VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort. 5864.

WANTED—English gentlemen with a knowledge of the Persian language for duty as purchasing officers in Mesopotamia. Such as are approved will join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

2. Applicants should report personally to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of SUPPLIES and TRANSPORT, Bombay Brigade, at No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock 5814

FOR SERVICE AT BUSHIRE—WANTED an ENGINEER for the Condensing plant at Bushire—Must be fully qualified and experienced. First or second class certificate, capable of carrying out necessary repairs. Able to speak and write English clearly. Security deposit Rs. 1,000 must be furnished. Pay from Rs. 150 to 250 according to qualifications, with free rations and overtime pay. Apply with copies of certificates to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Supplies and Transport, 6st Divisional Area, Poona. 5845

WANTED

WANTED Buyer for Dedion Car. 3 seater single cylinder 8 h.p. with accessories. Price Rs. 400. Apply to Box No. 321, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5851

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P., 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—"CAMP VIEW" from 1st November, for rent and particulars. Apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Chronicle."

"MEHTA VILLA," Lamington Road, behind Byculla Club, drawing room, 5 bed rooms, verandah, stable, etc. Latest sanitary fittings, &c. Apply WITHIN. 5852.

TO BE LET—Airy and comfortable UPPER FLOOR of Bungalow No. 2, situate at Bellasis Road, belonging to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, and some decent flats on the ground and fourth floors of his buildings at Lamington Road. Apply to the MANAGER, Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Tardeo. 5820

TO BE LET—"BAROMETER VIEW," Lonavla, 'A,' 'B' and 'C' bungalows, completely furnished, full accommodation for 3 families, pleasant situation, bracing climate, charming scenery, large compound with beautiful garden only 20 minutes walk from railway station. Rent for each bungalow Rs. 150 per mensem and Rs. 375 for three months. Apply

PHIROZE COOVERJI MISTRY,
Daruwala Building,
5616 Balaram Street, Grant Road.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

FOR THE PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.

UNIVERSITY ROAD TAXI STAND.

THE undersigned has opened a telephone connection at the above stand for Taxi Cars. During the first month that this is in operation the whole income therefrom will be handed over to the War Fund. Anyone requiring the Car at any hour of the day or night can obtain the same by ringing up the telephone No. 3333 from to-day, the 6th instant
5843 N. M. FITTER.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice to all concerned that as one Mr. MOTICHAND KHIMCHAND, who is in our service has transacted certain business in the name of our firm, they being beyond the scope of his authority and without either our consent or knowledge we are advised to make it known to all concerned that any dealing with the said man in our name, should be disclosed to us within a week hence for our consideration without any prejudice to our right to refuse the responsibility of any such act and transactions of his, which do not come within the scope of his authority. The public are further warned against dealing with the said man in future without our express consent in writing so to do, in the name of our firm.

JAMNADAS VALABHJI,
Moolji Jetha Market, Angrejigalli.
5861.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD,

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at Annas twelve per Preference Share, free of Income Tax, for a year and a half (20th March 1914, to 19th September, 1915) declared at the THIRTY-FIRST Ordinary General Meeting held this day, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office, Shivlal Motilal Mansion, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, 9th November, 1916, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. & 4 p.m. (S.T.), except on Saturdays, when it will be paid between 11-30 a.m. & 2 p.m., to those Preference Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 31st October, 1916.

Dividend Warrants can be issued by the Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board.
HORMUSJEE SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th October, 1916. 5718

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

AGENTS are to be appointed in every important town in India and Ceylon with the exception of the province of Bengal, for the recruitment of skilled and unskilled labour for the Mesopotamia and East African Railways and Marine ratings for the Inland Water Transport, Basra. All those who are capable of undertaking the supply of labour and who can guarantee the fulfilment of their Contracts are invited to apply to the Undersigned for terms and full particulars.

J. HARFORD,
Superintending Engineer,
Wadi Bunder Concentration Camp,
5738 Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 16th November, 1916, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Memorandum from the Commissioner—Intimating that Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S., delivered over and Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., received charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner; and (b) Government letter—Fixing the monthly salary of Mr. Monie at Rs. 2,500 while he is acting as Municipal Commissioner.

2. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to his holding the office of Chairman of the Bombay Christian Burial Board.

3. (a) Letter from Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S.—Resigning his seat on the Committee of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and (b) Election of a representative of the Corporation on the Board of the Institute.

4. Letter from Mr. J. M. P. Muirhead—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

5. Letter from Mrs. Umabai Khare—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of her husband, the late Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare.

6. Notice of motion from the Hon'ble Mr. D. E. Wacha, seconded by Mr. N. V. Mandlik—For expressing regret at the death of Professor O. V. Muller.

Letters from the Muniripal Secretary—

7. Inviting attention to section 2 of the City of Bombay Municipal (Further Amendment) Act, under which the number of members of the Schools Committee has been increased from eight to twelve, and submitting a correspondence as to the procedure that should be followed in regard to the matter.

8. Submitting, for orders, a letter from Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy who forwards, in accordance with his offer accepted by the Corporation, a cheque for Rs. 1,000 for a new banner.

9. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

10. Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Forwarding accounts of the Board for 1915-16.

11—12. Letters from Mr. S. L. Lopez—(11) Suggesting the construction of a road east to west midway between Mori Road and Lady Hardinge Road at Mahim and (12) Suggesting that Mahim Bazar Road be named "Cadell Road" after it is widened as proposed.

13. Letter from Mr. Shamrao S. Raote—Requesting that additional lights be provided at Parel village

14. Letter from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client, Mr. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi—Regarding a proposal for prescribing a revised regular line for New Hanuman Lane.

15. Letter from Mr. G. V. Divekar and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by a dyeing factory located in the vicinity of the Sorab Mill, Dadar.

16. Letter from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of Mr. Muncherji Pallonji Contractor—Regarding the question of lighting a passage to the north of the Maratha Hospital at Connaught Road.

17. Letter from the Chief Engineer of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.—Regarding the lighting of Parel Tank Road.

18. Letter from Mr. Hirjee Ardaseer Dady—Regarding the supply of water at Walkeshwar Road.

19. Letter from Mr. Esoofali Goolamhoosain Bandookwala and Mr. D. A. Rodrigues—Regarding the nuisance caused by the Kutchra depot at Chimna But Street, near Null Bazar.

20. Letter fro. Mr. J. S. Mirzan—Regarding the use of Tuberculin for treatment of consumption.

21. Letter from Mr. T. S. Dawson and others—Objecting to the erection of a stable for horses in the compound of the Byculla Club towards the north.

22. Letter from Mr. W. T. Halai—Regarding the enhancement of the assessment of certain premises at Shaik Memon Street.

23. Letter from Bai Khatijabai, widow of Abas Khan Peshawri, late Steam Roller Driver—Applying for a compassionate allowance.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

24. Recommending that in reply to his letters, regarding the condition of houses and drains in the neighbourhood of his residence at Grant Road, Mr. J. D. Mody be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

25. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 4,000 to meet the cost of cleaning the 24in. Tulsi Main.

26. Recommending a grant of Rs. 7,205-11-10 to meet the payment of increased rates in respect of certain articles of stores supplied by certain contractors during the year 1914-15.

27. Recommending a grant of Rs. 10,000 to meet the cost of reconstructing the arch of the main storm-water drain at the Bellasis Bridge.

28. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 6,069 for channelling and pitching a portion of a water course on the west of the Elphinstone Road Station.

29. Recommending that a letter from Messrs. Banaji, Son and Co., offering suggestions concerning the invitation of separate tenders for plumbing works in connection with Municipal buildings, etc., be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

30. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 2,533 for providing a drain in a portion of Thakurdwar Road.

31. Recommending a grant of Rs. 7,750 for constructing a semi-permanent chawl for the Carcass Establishment at Tardeo Flats.

32. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding a notice served on him for the removal of an encroachment made over the house-gulley of his premises at Gowalia Tank Road, Mr. Dady Limjee Batleeboye be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

33. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 13,205-5-0 for payment of interest, etc., on certain loans.

34. Approving, subject to the Corporation's approval, of the proposal to pay the Proprietor of the Industrial Press an all round increase of 10 per cent. on his contract for Printing Work.

35. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding a Municipal requisition for the conversion of basket privies at his premises at Matarpakhady into water closets, Mr. L. M. Pereira be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

36. Forwarding for orders a letter from the Commissioner concerning the proposed scale of license fees in respect of Eating Houses and fixing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, the amount of security to be furnished by a temporary Clerk appointed in connection with the issue of the licenses.

37. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,92,899-8-0 for acquiring two plots of land in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the proposed new Medical College.

38. Recommending that in reply to her letters, regarding the compassionate allowance, etc., due to her, Bai Umabai, widow of Mr. Mangeshrao Ramchandra Bhandare, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

39. Recommending that in reply to his letters, regarding trial pits made in the ground alleged to belong to the Parel Hindu Cemetery No. 38, Mr. S. K. Parelkar be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

40. Approving, subject to the Corporation's sanction, of a contract being entered into by the Commissioner with Mr. B. Byramji for the supply of diets to the Municipal Hospitals.

Government Letters—

41. Inviting suggestions in regard to a proposal to amend the Municipal Act so as to disqualify persons other than British subjects or subjects of any State in India, both as electors and candidates for seats on the Corporation.

42. Inviting the Corporation's opinion as to whether there should be a City Court in addition to the High Court and the Small Causes Court or whether the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court should be raised to a higher limit of value and extended to more numerous classes of suits.

Notices of motions—

43. From Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani—For requesting the Commissioner to take steps for improving the condition of certain roads.

44. From Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar—For requesting the Commissioner to mitigate the nuisance caused by smells emanating from kutchra carts passing along Nagdevi Road.

Letters from the Commissioner—

45. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for 3rd Agiary Street.

46. Forwarding Government Resolution regarding the revised Police Accommodation Scheme at Lamington Road.

47. Requesting sanction to a revised scale of license fees being levied for casting metals.

48. Requesting sanction to the site reserved for recreation purposes at the reclaimed Babula Tank, which is now being utilized for Municipal purposes, being so used until other arrangements are made.

Notices of motions—

49. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—For appointing the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., to be a member of the Committee regarding Tramway service in the City.

50. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For expressing an opinion that it is desirable and necessary, in the interest of public health, that the post of Superintendent of Licenses be hereafter given only to duly qualified Medical University Graduates.

Letters from the Commissioner—

51. Reporting as to the arrangement for lighting the streets on the Elphinstone Reclamation Estate.

52. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

53. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

54. Forwarding a return showing the hours of supply of water to the different localities in the City.

55. Forwarding statements of public roads, streets and lanes metalled and repaired and new roads built and acquired.

56. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.

57. Forwarding a return of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed by the Markets Department.

58. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

59. Forwarding a letter from the Bombay Improvement Trust, regarding the provision of a play ground for children in the Nowroji Hill Improvement Schemes.

60. Reporting on the question of giving constant supply of water at high pressure to the City.

61. Requesting approval to portions of certain roads lying between Carnac and Elphinstone Overbridges being permanently closed.

62. Reporting as to the nuisance caused by smells emanating from the Purbhadevi Night Soil Depot.

63. Requesting sanction to a water connection being given for the use of workmen employed on the Agave Plantation at Powai.

64. Requesting sanction to the agreement for the supply of water to the Kurla Municipality being renewed for a further period of five years.

65. Forwarding returns of patients treated at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals.

66. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the third quarter of 1916.

67. Schools Committee's letter—Submitting the Committee's Resolution regarding the medical inspection of Municipal Schools.

68. Further consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's (Administration Report for the year 1915-16, together with the review thereof by the Standing Committee.

Notices of motions—

69. From Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee—For obtaining a report as to the privy accommodation in certain godowns at Mandvi.

70. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing a Committee to report as to the measures to be taken for controlling the granting of licenses for the sale and storage of fireworks and other dangerous articles.

71. From Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy—For requesting the Commissioner to show hereafter in the statement of loans which is being embodied in the Annual Administration Reports the average rate at which each of the loans was raised by the Municipality.

72. From Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar—For obtaining a report as to whether it is possible to stop the running of motor trucks along Girgaum and Kalbadevi Roads during certain hours.

73. From Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee—For requesting the Commissioner to show hereafter in the Budget Estimates, details of estimated income from Market Receipts.

74. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For obtaining a report as to whether a person owning several properties is not entitled to ask for separate bills of taxes in respect of each property, etc.

75. From Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt.—For obtaining a report as to the measures taken in connection with the virulent outbreak of malaria in the City.

76. From Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the question of utilising a portion of the reclaimed Dhobi Talao site for a Girls' School.

77—78. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—(77) Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (78) Submitting a statement of Outstranding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

79. Regarding the rates charged by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company for the supply of electricity to Hotels, Clubs, etc.

80. Regarding the improvement of the moral, material and educational condition of the depressed classes.

81. Regarding the revised bye-laws relating to the Schools Committee.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 6th November, 1916.
5860

NOTICE.

MR. ANTHONY FRANCIS MIRANDA, of Dadar, now residing at Bandra has contracted to sell to the Undersigned absolutely the property hereinafter described. Notice is hereby given that if any person or persons have any claim or demand whatsoever by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lien or any otherwise on the said property he, she or they may bring the same to the notice of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes, Bombay or the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.

PROPERTY

All those pieces or parcels of Land or ground of the Perpetual Fazindari Tenure, situate at Lower Mahim, Bombay, together admeasuring about 350 square yards or thereabouts, and forming part of a much larger piece of land or ground known as Changera Oart and bearing Collector's Survey No. 1590, together with the dwelling house, shed or outhouse, privies and tree or trees standing thereon and assessed under Municipal G Ward No. 4433, Street No. 793 and bounded on North, South, East and West by the remaining portion of the said Oart Chengera, together also with all rights of easements and passages both of foot and for carts thereto belonging or reputed or known to belong.

R. M. CHONKAR,
Purchaser

Chenkar Peth, Dadar
Bombay, 6th November, 1916.
5862

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on 13th instant, in SANDHURST ROAD, (opposite Sandhurst Bridge) Bombay.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th November 1916.
5863

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client was the highest bidder and declared to be the Purchaser of the property hereunder described at the Auction Sale thereof held on the 30th ultimo on the premises. All persons who may have any right, title, interest, claim or demand into upon or out of the said property of any kind or nature whatsoever either by way of inheritance, bequest, mortgage, charge, sale, gift, lease, lien, whatever or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such right, title, interest, claim, or demand, if any and the same shall be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVEMENTIONED.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being at 2nd Carpenter Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 188 3/4 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 1908, New No. 9042, Old Survey No. 526 and New Survey No 5272 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 6616, Street, Nos. 93—95—97 and bounded on the North by the property of Ahmed Miya bin Faku Miya, on the South by the property of Damoder Ranchord, on the East partly by the property of Sadanand Nilay and partly by the property of Ranchord Laxuman and on the West by the 2nd Carpenter Street.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1916.
DUBASH & Co.
5853 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership hitherto subsisting between the Executors of the late Mr. JOHN FREDERICK BRADBURY, Mr. JOHN KNOWLES, Mr. WALTER DOUGLAS HALL and Mr. ARTHUR HOLDEN carrying on business under the style or firm of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., has been dissolved as from the 2nd day of November, 1916, so far as concerns the said Walter Douglas Hall and Mr. Arthur Holden, who retire from the said firm.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1916.
(Sd.) JOHN KNOWLES.

For self in his individual capacity and for himself and on behalf of Mrs. Bradbury, the proving Executor and Executrix of the late Mr. John Frederick Bradbury, the surviving partner of Messrs. Bradbury & Co.

42/48, Churchgate Street, Fort.
5809

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 428, 430, 440, Case Nos. 141, 144, Nagdevi Street.

Building Street Nos. 105-107, 97-103, 89-95, 4 and 5 Case Nos. 132, 133, 5, 245, 1st Nowroji Hill Road.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
SPLENDID DRAMA PROGRAMME.

"THE TORRENT OF VENGEANCE."

Two men built cities next to one another. They are rivals, but one man was far more succeseful than the other. The latter has a daughter who is in love with the son of the former, but the girl's father does not like the prospect of such a marriage. He has a dam blown up so as to flood his neighbours's city but his own is destroyed instead and he is drowned. This is a most exciting film, but it has no vein of murder to shock the audience.

"SCORCHED WINGS."

Parents who do not train their daughters to look on marriage on the right light nearly always suffer pangs of remorse when it is too late. A girl pursued a thoughtless course of breaking hearts until a fright brings her to her senses.

"THE VOICE OF THE TEMPTER."

A man leaves money jointly to his cultured nephew and poor and inferior niece on condition that they marry. The meeting of the two and subsequent scenes are full of amusing incidents.

Also the latest.
PATHE GAZETTE.

BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, 1, As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

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AMUSEMENTS

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
Tel. No. 2417.

TO-NIGHT! **EVERY NIGHT!**

GRACE CUNARD FEATURED IN THE BORN OF THE PEOPLE.
A Universal film in two acts, our another star drama.
IN THE GRIP OF VILLAIN IN 4 ACTS, 6,000 FEET LONG, COLOUR DRAMA.

Coming USUAL HALF RATES. ***Coming***

RUN AWAY JUNE
40,000 feet long serial.
Watch for further advertisement.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
Last Performances and Farewell of the present
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
on Termination of their Eastern Tour 1916.

TO-NIGHT
Wednesday, Nov. 8th
"A COUNTY GIRL."

Thursday, November 9th
Final Performance
"THE ONLY GIRL."

Friday, November 10th
Last performance of the old favourite.
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

Saturday, November 11th
GRAND VAUDEVILLE NIGHT
A mammoth Collection of the Entire Company's Specialities.

Sunday, November 12th
Special Reduced priced Matinee at 6 p.m.
The rage of Bombay
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

Prices at 9-30 :—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Prices at 6 :—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and annas 8.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

Every Evening at 6-30 p.m.
A GREAT CINEMA Programme!
For the first time in Bombay
French Official War Films of the Greatest Battle in History:

THE DEFENCE OF VERDUN

Remarkable pictures of this Colossal Struggle taken at Great Risk by Operators on the War Scarred battlefields where our Immortal Allies are defeating the Hun to-day. Secrets of the Great Defence revealed.

A Top Notch Nordisk Film
'The AMOROUS DETECTIVE'
Popular Cinema Prices, Rs. 2 to 4 annas

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
has much pleasure in announcing
The Opening Night of his
NEW BANDMAN OPERA CO. (1917)
Company of Fifty
Full Chorus and Octette of Lady Dancers

Monday, November, 13th
and two following nights
For The First Time in India
By special arrangement with Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard
Elaborate Production of
The Latest Prince of Wales Theatre London Success
" MR. MANHATTAN "
a new musical play in two acts
Book by Fred Thompson & C. H. Bovill.
Lyrics by Ralph Roberts
Music by Howard Talbot, Frank Jones and Phillip Braham.
The production in its entirety has been brought from London.

Thursday, November, 16th
and two following nights
By special arrangement with Musical Plays Limited
For the first time in India
Costly Production of
The Great Adelphi Theatre London Success
A new musical play in three acts.
"TINA."
By Paul A. Rubens & Harry Graham
Music by Paul A. Rubens (with additional numbers by Hadyn Wood)
Lyrics by Percy Greenbank, Paul A. Rubens & Harry Graham.
The production in its entirety has been brought from London.
Box plan opens at Messrs. Rose & Co., on Thursday, 9th November, when seats will be allotted in the priority of application.
TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser,
Hornby Road BOMBAY

COMING. COMING.
SATURDAY NEXT.
THE
WANDERING JEW
A Powerful Adaptation of EUGENE SUE'S World Renowned Novel and Play in Five Reels.

SATURDAY, 18th NOVEMBER
THE
VALLEY OF FEAR
By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
A British Masterpiece in Seven Reels.
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY BY 'PHONE
No. 1382.

HAVE YOU SEEN
That Veritable Literary Treat?
The Film Version of that celebrated Novel,
VENDETTA
By Marie Corelli.
It is the greatest achievement of the Kinematographic art,
DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT.
ONLY THREE DAYS LEFT.
Thrice Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES. Re. 1 to As. 2.
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
New Crawford Market.
PHOTO ALBUM PRICE. Re. 1.

PRIZE RUPEES 500
Free from any poisonous drug
Beware of imitations.
"YOUTH"
"RHEMANI PHARMACY'S" REAL YAKUTI
Called "YOUTH" Contains
AMBER, MUSK, PEARLS
And high qualities of drugs. It is specially prepared for **ROYAL FAMILIES** and is **THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR.** **"YOUTH"** is **SECOND TO NONE** for all **NERVINE DISEASES** and **LOST MANHOOD.** It requires no recommendation as it has become too **FAVOURITE** and **WELL-KNOWN** to the Public
Price per Bottle:
1 oz. 7, 2 ozs. Rs. 13, 4 ozs. Rs. 25.
RHEMANI TONIC PILLS.
Specially for Lost Manhood only.
20 Pills Re. 1-4, 40 Pills Rs. 2.
RHEMANI SYRUP SARSA
Best Blood Purifier Re. 1 per bottle
PILES CURE
Bleeding or blind Rs. 5 per bottle
For Females only
Leucorrhea and Manorrhagia Cure Rs. 1 per bottle
Monthly Regularity. 40 Pills bottle Rs. 5)
All the above medicines are free from any poisonous drug. Any person, who proves that they do contain such drug, will get the above prize.
Piles ointment Rs. 2 per bottle.
V. P. P. Extra.
RHEMANI PHARMACY,
Aga Building, Parel Road (Bhindi Bazar
BOMBAY No. 9.

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO PURCHASE
YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES
ONLY FROM
S. MAHADEO & SON
54-56, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and deriis to cameras &c.] carefully executed.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Nov. 7.

The disturbance in the Andaman Sea is less marked to-day. Conditions over the Arabian Sea and the extreme north of India are still unsettled.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Madras Deccan; local in Lower Burma, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Bangalore three inches; Madras and Kurnool two; Poona, Mysore and Bellary three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall on Burma coast.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 7th November 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Temperature is generally in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is generally in defect; day temperature is also below normal in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in Sind. Temperature is generally in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Mormugao has had 0.10in. and Karwar 0.11 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.70in. and Sholapur 0.42in. Skies are lightly clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are in excess. Day temperature is in slight defect in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in the Konkan, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras. Conditions are slightly unsettled off the Konkan coast.

Local rain is likely in the Konkan and some showers in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 7th of November 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th Nov.)	86.7	69.0	66	..	0	—0.06
Jask	86.6	65.1	70	..	0	0
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th Nov.)	89.1	71.9	67	..	0	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.5	54.7	58	..	0	0
Rawalpindi	77.6	39.7	49	..	0	0
Lahore	80.4	45.5	63	..	0	0
Hissar	83.0	50.0	42	..	0	0
Ambala	80.7	45.1	73	..	0	—0.22
Delhi	81.3	48.0	44	..	0	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	83.4	54.0	40	..	0	—0.03
Mainpuri	83.3	52.0	55	..	0	—0.11
Jhansi	86.8	52.8	39	..	0	—0.04
Cawnpore	83.0	53.5	60	..	0	—0.25
Allahabad	82.8	54.6	60	..	0	—0.12
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	89.5	52.2	67	..	0	0
Karachi	84.3	67.6	79	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	81.2	49.7	71	..	0	—0.01
Jaipur	84.6	52.1	41	..	0	—0.01
Kotah	89.6	56.8	45	..	0	0
Mount Abu	73.2	46.2	49	..	0	0
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.8	55.9	49	..	0	0
Dwarka	80.1	66.8	84	..	0	0
Veraval	80.1	65.2	47	..	0	—0.05
Rajkot	90.1	57.7	40	..	0	0
Bhavnagar Para	90.0	69.6	60	..	0	—0.02
Surat	90.0	68.3	65	..	0	0
Ahmedabad	92.5	63.0	39	..	0	0
Deesa	92.6	55.9	41	..	0	0
Neemuch	83.0	51.8	37	..	0	—5.05
Indore	84.0	55.1	60	..	0	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						—0.14
Jubbulpore	80.8	55.3	71	..	0	—0.05
Saugor	85.2	58.4	54	..	0	—0.09
Hoshangabad	85.1	56.4	66	..	0	—0.12
Khandwa	90.0	64.1	68	..	0	—0.07
Akola	87.7	66.0	90	..	0.09	5.05
Amraoti	89.0	61.3	84	..	0.21	1.36
Nagpur	86.6	61.8	88	..	1.71	—0.66
Chanda	89.0	66.2	71	..	0.29	2.10
Raipur	83.0	66.6	77	..	2.33	
KONKAN—						—0.25
Bombay	87.8	78.4	86	..	0	0.03
Ratnagiri	90.0	74.0	87	0.03	3.31	3.07
Marmugao	82.2	73.7	95	0.10	3.52	6.76
Karwar	90.0	78.0	100	0.15	7.84	
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERAB... —						—0.16
Malegaon	83.6	68.0	57	..	0	0.05
Ahmednagar	84.9	68.0	78	..	0.32	0.41
Poona	80.4	70.3	95	0.70	0.70	4.23
Sholapur	84.8	70.4	89	0.42	4.75	5.43
Bijapur	81.4	73.3	89	0.03	5.80	3.73
Belgaum	79.4	65.8	97	0.04	4.63	—0.23
Aurangabad	86.6	69.0	76	..	6	0.34
Nizamabad(Indur).	80.4	71.7	84	..	0.64	0.58
Hyderabad	86.2	71.2	90	..	1.26	
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.5	74.4	86	0.05	3.51	2.36
Calicut	85.8	73.0	86	..	0.87	—1.08
Cochin	86.0	72.8	79	..	0.59	—1.88
Colombo	89.2	69.1	97	..	0.01	—3.67
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.1	75.2	82	..	3.92	1.02
Bellary	87.4	64.9	80	0.75	1.03	0.57
Cuddapah	90.0	76.3	81	..	0.28	—0.79
Madras	83.1	74.6	99	1.76	2.53	—1.36
Bangalore	81.1	64.6	94	2.64	3.24	1.89
Coimbatore	87.9	70.1	82	0.42	0.46	—0.36
Trichinopoly	92.1	73.5	68	..	0	—1.41
Negapatam	88.3	74.8	88	..	0.72	—3.99

TO REMEDY THINNESS AND IMPROVE THE FIGURE.

Ladies who are thin, scraggy and angular, and lacking in that full, well-rounded development which adds so much to any woman's charms may accomplish wonders in the way of putting on flesh, filling up hollow cheeks, necks and shoulders and developing the figure generally by giving a little attention to the nervous system. When the nerves are weak the stomach and other vital organs are the first to suffer. The food eaten is not converted into flesh and you become thin, scraggy, anaemic, run-down and despondent. The seat of trouble is the nerves, which direct and control the work of the stomach and liver. They must be strengthened by a proper nerve food, and you can obtain nothing better for the purpose than Phormoid, a highly concentrated food product sold by all chemists. Eat one Phormoid tablet before meals, and note how much better you will feel after the first day. Weigh yourself when you start and again at the end of the first week. You should have gained about 2lbs. at the very least.

Caution to Ladies.—Thin ladies who object to an increased bust development should not take Phormoid, as it generally develops the bust from three to four inches in a few weeks.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 7th.

Kaiser-i-Hind	Gordon	London, Oct 13
City of York		Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7th.

Kaiser-i-Hind	Gordon	Sydney, etc.
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Novara	for China

Nov. 7.

S. S. Moyori Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Moyori Maru deft Colombo for Bombay on the 5th instant, and is due here on Thursday evening, the 9th instant.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,984 tons, Captain G. W. Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on the 13th ultimo, with the English mail of the 20th ultimo, a general cargo and 403 passengers.

S. S. City of York:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of York, 5,031 tons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989 tons, Captain G. W. Gordon, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Sydney, etc., with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

Tuesday, 7th November, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Saigon Maru	Yamamoto	O. S. K.
B. Totomi Maru	Kamuda	N. Y. K.
C. & R. Mogoni Maru	Kajimoto	M. M. Shiraz
D. & E. Bronzwing	Fairbairn	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Hudson Maru	Tukesha	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Hejaz	Turnel	T. M. & Co
M. Firozi	Grey	T. M. & Co
N. Ouilda	Warrington	M. M. & Co
P. Crew Hall	Jones	

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji	B. S. N. Co
Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Ponani	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Taiyabi	Exley	L. D. & Co
2 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. Graham & Co
3 Loredano	Bir	V. S. N. Co
5 Alavi		T. M. & Co
6 Kasato Maru	Hori	O. S. K.
8 Angler	Winchester	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Kurohima Maru	Misbikama	
10 & 11 City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co
15 Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co

M. W. D. D:

Huntscastle	W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Novara	Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co
8 Reading	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Rideford	Helme	W. & A. G. & Co
11 Castalia		W. & A. G. & Co
12 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. F. & Co
City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co
Clan Fraser	Moson	J. F. & Co
Diu	Pallett	W. & A. G. & Co
Dovre	Siqulane	
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	Bhimil
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Montebello	Andrew	J. F. & Co
Nursai	Thomson	B. & P. S. N. Co
Okhla	Bamber	M. M. & Co
Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Rooke	Sura	W. & A. G. & Co
Sardar	Bruce	T. M. & Co
Skuld	Gabrielsen	F. P. C. & Co
Yatorofu Maru	Hirata	N. Y. K.
Yamagata Maru	Kudo	N. Y. K.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 7.

FOR BARCELONA.
Castalia (s) 300 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 7th November 1916 was 30.022 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Nov. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.778 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	75.1 "
Dew Point.....	72.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.738 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3 4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3 "
Minimum ....do.....	74.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	141 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Nov	h. m.	ft in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	7	m 9 6	26 10	7	m 3 2	18 11
		9 59a	28 1		3 19a	15 8
Wed.	8	m 9 48	25 11	8	m 3 50	18 10
		10 42a	28 0		3 56a	15 1
Thur.	9	m 10 27	26 10	9	m 4 34	18 9
		11 23a	29 1		4 32a	14 10
Fri.	10	m 11 5	26 8	10	m 5 16	18 11
					5 7a	14 1
Sat.	11	m 0 9	29 1	11	m 5 56	19 1
		11 41	26 4		5 40a	15 2
Sun.	12	m 0 39	28 9	12	m 6 34	19 4
		0 15a	25 11		6 11a	15 8
Mon.	13	m 1 14	28 4	13	m 7 11	19 8
		0 48a	25 4		6 41a	15 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 7	(Tuesday)	6h. 42m.	" 6h. 8m.
" 8	(Wednesday)	" 6h. 42m.	" 6h. 8m.
" 9	(Thursday)	" 6h. 43m.	" 6h. 3m.
" 10	(Friday)	" 6h. 43m.	" 6h. 2m.
" 11	(Saturday)	" 6h. 44m.	" 6h. 2m.
" 12	(Sunday)	" 6h. 44m.	" 6h. 2m.
" 13	(Monday)	" 6h. 45m.	" 6h. 2m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1917 Nov. 2nd,	11h. 20.6m. p.m.
Full Moon	" " 10th.,	1h. 48.0m. a.m.
Last Quarter	" " 18th.,	3h. 30.5m. a.m.
New Moon	" " 25th.,	2h. 20.4m. p.m.

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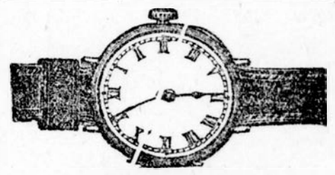

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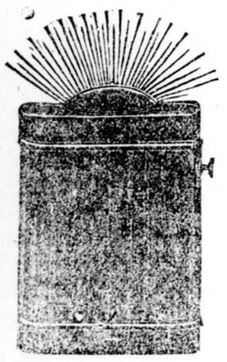

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 6th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian.. ..	350
" " Imports	20,000
Mil. Americans	11.27
Egyptian F. G. F.	18.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	Jan. 19.04
	Mar. 19.16
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan. 18.59
	Mar. 18.82

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 6th.

Months	To-day's closing price.
November	11.10
Nov.-Dec.	11.07
Dec.-Jan.	11.07
Jan.-Feb.	11.10
Feb.-March	11.13
March-April	11.15
April-May	11.18
May-June	11.22
June-July	11.21
July-Aug.	11.21
Aug-Sept	10.88
Sept.-Oct.	10.28
Oct.-Nov.	10.03

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 6th.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	18.14
March	18.18
May	18.18

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 6th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7.89
" " Fully Good	7.97
" " Fine	8.25
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8.39
" " Fully Good	8.57
" " Fine	8.75
" Broach Good	10.34
" " Fully Good	10.52
" " Fine	10.70
" Scinde Good	7.79
" " Fully Good	7.87
" " Fine	8.15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 6th.

New York and New Orleans Markets will be closed to-morrow.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	55,000
Futures at New York January	19.10+15
" March	19.23+27
Spot Cotton at New York	19.05+10
" " New Orleans	18.38+13
Futures at New Orleans January	18.67+18
" " March	18.90+18

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 6th.

Bar Silver Spot	33½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advance due to strength. China Exchange closed steady.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅝
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.. ..	5 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅞
" " " 6 " ..	6⅛
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000	
" on Bombay Rs. 5,00,000 @ 1-4 5/32.	
" on Madras Rs 15,00,000	
Consols 2½%	56⅛
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	62½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	67¾
Government Securities 3%	57⅞
Ex. On London at Paris Francs..	27.80

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 6th.

3½ %1925—1928	88¼
4½ %1925—1945	96⅜

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS TO INDIA.

London, Nov. 13th.

By Mail.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Month of September, 1916.

Bombay, Nov. 7th.

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	16,397,000
Unbleached and Grey	50,297,000
Dyed and Colored	4,158,000
Printed	2,434,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	287,000
Unbleached and Grey	164,000
Total Shipments of Salt	15,000

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	1,046,000
Unbleached and Grey	192,000
Dyed and Colored	1,623,000
Printed	1,336,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	95,000
Unbleached and Grey	..

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	77,000
Unbleached and Grey	636,000
Dyed and Colored	516,000
Printed	859,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	153,000
Unbleached and Grey	..

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piece-goods (in yards.)

Bleached and White	6,444,000
Unbleached and Grey	3,138,000
Dyed and Colored	4,318,000
Printed	6,379,000
Twist and Yarns. (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	324,000
Unbleached and Grey	316,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	9,181,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,165,000
Dyed and Colored	2,911,000
Printed	4,968,000
Twist and Yarns. (in lb.)	
Dyed and Bleached	25,000
Unbleached and Grey	..

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 6th.

WHEAT

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	79
Nov.-Dec. Sellers	..
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	2,200,000
Tone—Scarcely offering.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. Due Sellers ..	74/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Not offered.	

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nov.-Dec. Sellers.	56

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroxpore Usual Bold Nov.-Dec. very firm Sellers	75
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers	74
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers	97
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec. Paid	77/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. sellers	£17-5-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£146
Standard Copper G.M.B	£124
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter	45

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov	23/6
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay Nov.	23/9
Do. Karachi Nov.	23/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.	26/6
Do. do. Bombay Nov..	26/9
Do. do. Karachi Nov...	26/10
Tone. Firm—Idle.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec. Paid	3/3½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mutilated.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

Owing to Moharum holiday the markets were closed yesterday.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Nov. 7th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 8 0	6 4 0
" Cawnpore 70-30 ..	40 0 0	6 3 6
" Karachi Bangla	40 8 0	6 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 13 0	7 3 0
" " Cawnpore ..	6 11 0	7 1 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 2 0	7 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	10 11 0	11 1 0
" Thin	10 8 0	10 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	46 0 0	9 14 0
" Gajar 75-25	44 0 0	9 2 0
" Black	38 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	41 0 0	8 14 0
Poppyseed, White	7 2 0	7 10 0
Groundnuts	44 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 6 0	4 5 0
Jawa	21 8 0	4 14 0
Arandla	37 0 0	....
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	6 2 9	
Linseed, May	11 14 6	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec.-Jan. ..	9 14 0	
" Gajar 75-25 Dec.-Jan. ..	9 2 0	
" 50-50 Dec.-Jan. ..	8 14 0	
Rapeseed April.-May	7 0 0	

LIVERPOOL'S FIGURES FOR THE SEASON.

The annual circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association, states that imports of all growths of cotton into Great Britain for the season ended July amounted to 3,611,250, a decrease of 1,518,875 bales as compared with the previous season. American cotton accounted for 2,697,811 bales, a decrease of 1,350,436 bales, and Egypt for 557,149 bales, a decrease of 2,171 bales. The consumption of all growths of cotton in Great Britain for the season equalled 3,791,353 bales, against 3,890,300. American represented 3,231,263. against 3,209,415 bales, and Egyptian 368,119, against 312,584 bales. The total export of all growths from Great Britain was 493,783 bales, against 605,040 (corrected). American accounted for 167,512, against 270,552 bales, and Egyptian 243,252, against 216,771 bales.

The stock in the ports of Great Britain at the close of the season totalled 678,940, against 1,505,500 bales twelve months ago. American accounted for 516,686, against 1,197,650, and Egyptian 41,835, against 95,087 bales. The estimated stock held by spinners at the close of the season was 283,000 bales, against 309,000 bales. American was given at 180,000, against 200,000, and Egyptian at 70,000, a similar figure to that last year. The average price of "middling" American was 7.51d. per lb; compared with 5.22d. last year.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their Circular, dated October 12th, state:—

GOLD.

The holding of Gold by the Bank of England against Notes has increased by £1,026,845.

SILVER.

The Market undertone remains good, although prices have been erratic. The movements have been somewhat remarkable considering the even tenor of the China exchanges, and the absence of pressure to sell from that quarter. The reason is to be found in the uneasiness which seems to haunt the Indian Bazaars whenever an advance in prices meets a temporary check. Indian operators are apt to rush into the Market as sellers, apparently oblivious of the fact that though the coinage demand is as sound as ever, buyers are not willing to climb to pick when ripe fruit is falling of its own weight into the basket. So long as supplies come forward in a steady flow and not spasmodically, the Market is able to absorb considerably more than the production and at quite a good level of prices. It will be observed from the figures below that the amount of Silver Rupees held in the Indian Treasury has again commenced to decline.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lakhs of Rupees as follow:—

Notes in Circulation—7,124, September 22; 7,153, September 30; 7,121, October 7.

Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion—2,50 September 22; 2,556, September 30; 2,536, October 7.

Gold Coin and Bullion—1,120, September 22; 1,099, September 30; 1,087, October 7.

Gold in England—1,192, September 22; 1,192, September 30; 1,192, October 7.

The Stock in Bombay consists of 3,300 bars as compared with 3,400 bars last week. The stock in Shanghai on 7th October, 1916, consisted of about 23,500,000 ounces in Sycee and 16,500,000 dollars, as compared with about 25,500,000 ounces in Sycee and 16,400,000 dollars on 30th September, 1916.

Quotations for Bar Silver per oz. std.

October 6, 32⅛ cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

October 7, 32⅛ cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

October 9, 32 1/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

October 10, 32 5/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

October 11, 32 3/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

October 12, 32 5/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week, 32.354d.

Bank Rate, 6 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std., 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash is 3/46d. above that fixed a week ago.

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.

COMMERCIAL COMMISSIONS.

Eight groups of official commercial travellers are leaving Japan to conduct another investigation into the conditions of the world's market as far as they affect Japanese manufactures. It will be remembered, says "Indian" Industries and Power," that the Japanese sent out a commercial commission many months ago and this has proved so successful that a second has been decided upon by Government. The commissioners of the first commission were granted every facility by the British Government, and they took full advantage of this and combined reporting with trading on a large scale, to the exclusion, we are informed, of competing British firms. The second Japanese commercial commission has been very carefully selected and the best brains of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce have been lent to this well-organised trading enterprize. Of the eight parties the one headed by Mr. Hiroshi Nomori, a Secretary to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, will travel through Russia, including Siberia and the Littoral Provinces, while the party for China is headed by Mr. Totaro Yoshida, Provisional Commissioner. Mr. Nagamitsu Kurakawa, a Secretary to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, heads the party covering European countries, and Mr. Magoichi Nunokawa, Provisional Commissioner, is to go to South Africa as the head of another party for the investigation of the trade possibility at Cape Town and districts.

French Indo-China, Siam, the Straits Settlements and British India will be covered by the party headed by Mr. Yonematsu Mitsui, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and the other South Sea Islands, including the Philippines and the Netherlands Indies, are to be covered by Mr. Shigee Sasaki, Secretary to the same Department. Dr. Yoshio Udo, expert to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, will conduct his investigations as the head of another party in Australia and New Zealand; Mr. Seiichiro Oyama, expert to the same Department, being despatched to Canada and the United States as the head of another party. The thoroughness of the work of the first Japanese Commercial Commission has already been favourably commented on in these columns and attention drawn to the apathy and impassiveness of the British towards trade investigation, exhibits and salesmanship. We do not quite agree with those who declare we are too occupied with Hun destruction to attend to business. Those who are not able to shoulder a rifle have plenty of time on their hands to attend to our plans and preparations for crushing the enemy in the great trade conflict which will immediately follow the termination of the present war.

GERMAN METHODS IN TRADE.

PREVENTION OF ABUSES IN FUTURE

(By yesterday's Mail.)

An instance of German commercial duplicity was mentioned at a meeting of merchants and manufacturers at the Cannon-street Hotel which was recently held in London. It was to the effect that German traders had made use of "status" information obtained through a Berlin inquiry office with a branch in London. The inquiry office was opened in Cheapside, and was styled "The Institute: W. Schimmepfend." The German name has now disappeared, but the place has been taken over by a firm of neutrals, who continue to carry on the business.

In the first instance, this inquiry office issued circulars to British firms of standing asking them to fill in the amount of their capital and turnover, the value of their stock and plant, the amount of their book debts, and so forth, with the promise that the information would be treated in confidence. The ostensible object of the office was to enable a British manufacturer, when he received an order from an unknown firm, to learn something of the standing of his customer.

It has been ascertained, however, that when this German inquiry office supplied the manufacturer with a report it also sent a copy to German manufacturers engaged in the same line of business in this country. The Germans were thus enabled to take advantage of the information and obtain orders for their goods, which in the ordinary way would have gone to the British manufacturer. When the inquiry office found that a British firm was feeling the effect of this German competition the fact was also communicated to German manufacturers abroad, who, working in combination with others, made a point of competing more keenly with the firm in question, with the result in many cases that it either went into liquidation or came to terms with the German manufacturers.

In the end of Germans would probably take over the business and continue to run it under a British name. This has happened in numerous cases brought to the knowledge of the Wholesale Traders' Association. It is proposed that it should be open to any member of the public, on finding a firm trading under a fictitious title, to take out a summons instead of simply indicating the fact to the Board of Trade, as provided by Lord Southwark's Registration Bill.

After the war the German firms now being wound up by the Board of Trade will probably wish to start business again in Great Britain. The Wholesale Traders' Association considers that it is therefore most essential that the British public should be able to tell at a glance who the proprietors of a business are. It is urged that Lord Southwark's Bill embodying the principle of registration, which will shortly come before the House of Commons, should be enlarged in order to provide that the true names of business firms shall appear on all their stationery and on their business signs.

AUSTRIA AND PATENT RIGHTS.

According to a Vienna paper, the "Neue Freie Presse," the Austrian authorities have issued an order which empowers the Minister of Trade to limit or cancel the patent rights and the rights in registered designs and trademarks of British, French, and Russian subjects. There is to be a distinction, however, which would be amusing if the matter were less serious. In the cases of British and French rights it will be necessary for somebody to prove that interference is in the public interest, but Russian rights can be dealt with without such proof—that is, they can be cancelled out of mere spitefulness. But it does not matter much; "the public interest" can be easily pleaded, and British and French will probably fare as badly as Russians. Royalties for the use of the patent rights will be charged, and the Minister of Trade will hold them until peace is declared.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 29th of Ardibehest, 1286.
Mahomedan: 10th of Moharrum, 1335.
Hindu: 13th of Kartik Sud, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 42m.; Sunset: 6h. 3m.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon, Nov. 10.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Standing Committee Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company, "A Country Girl," at 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 9.

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, Hornby-road, Fort, 3-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company, "The Only Girl," 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 10.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., "The Belle of New York" at 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 11.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrive at Grand Road Station at 7-50. a.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., "Grand Vaudeville Night" at 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 12.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co. Matinee at 6 p.m. "To-night's the Night.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and Bandman Opera at 9-30.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Queen's Road, 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
West End Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45, 8-50, and 10.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

COOPER—Miss Manekbai Manekji Bejonji Cooper, died Tuesday, 7th November, 3 p.m. Funeral this morning. Petit Mansions, Sleater Road, Grant Road.

1ST TROOP BOMBAY BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending November, 11th. Wednesday 8th:—Plain clothes parade on Oval at 5-30 p.m. Troop drill and Ambulance work. Cubs Drill.

Saturday 11th:—Uniform parade on Oval, at 4-30 p.m. Scout games. Scout hats to be worn.

Transfers:—P/L. R. Banks from 2nd Troop to be Acting P/L. Beaver Patrol 1st Troop from November 1st. Second Ezekiel from 3rd Troop to be Acting P/L Kangaroo Patrol from November 1st. Scout Callaway from Beaver Patrol to Kangaroo Patrol.

Resigned:—Scouts Coutts and McGill having resigned are struck off the Roll with effect from date.

A. G. FOOX,
A/S/M. in charge 1st Bombay Boy Scouts.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding.

Nov. 7.

No. 353—LEAVE.

Lieut. W. Dunkerley, E. E. Company, B. V. A., has been granted extension of leave from 5-11-16 to 8-11-16 both days inclusive.

No. 354—ENROLMENT.

The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No. 262 Sapper W. H. Donby to E. E. Company No. 3 Section.
No. 263 Sapper E. Matthews to E. E. Company No. 4 Section.
No. 264 Sapper S. F. Wood to E. E. Company No. 4 Section.

No. 355—STRENGTH.

No. 246 Sapper G. Pike, E. E. Company, having left the Station without permission is struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from 1-11-16 as per Corps Rule No. 14.

P. H. RETALLACK, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

A Whist Drive and Dance will be held at Headquarters on 8th instant commencing 9-30 p.m. Tickets Re. 1 each.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Nov. 8.

396. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "J" Company during week ending 11th instant. Next for Duty "A" Coy.

397. Company Field Training.—

Detail.—

Sunday, November 12th Casuals of all companies.

Sunday, November 19th "G" Coy.

Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m. on the above dates and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Havresack rations and water bottles to be carried.

Dress.—At option of Officers Commanding Coys.

398. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

October 30th to November 15th "D" Coy. (except on November 5th, 7th 12th).
November 16th to November 22nd, "E" Coy. (except on November 19th).
November 23rd to December 9th "F" Coy. (except on November 26th and December 3rd).

399. Miniature Range.—From October 1st, the Miniature Range is allotted in accordance with schedule of training issued to Officers Commanding Companies.

400. Lecture.—Lecture on Musketry for Officers, N. C. Officers and men on Monday, November 13th, at the Volunteer Club, at 6-30 p.m.

401. Signalling.—Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

402. Parades.—Battalion Parade, at 5 p.m. on Saturday November 11th. Companies will fall in at Headquarters at 4-50 p.m. Dress.—Drill order. Cadets will attend.

(Sd.) H. L. McNEILL, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Nov. 7.

1027. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 11th November 1916:—

At Headquarters:—

Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

At Satara:—

Machine Gun parade, Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p.m.

1028. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.

1029. Miniature Range.—Wednesday November 8th, Miniature Rifle Club at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lt.,
Adjutant Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Bandstand this evening from 6 to 8.

March—Colonel Bogey ..... Alford
Overture—Le Diadenne ..... Herman
Valse—Columbine ..... Gardener
Selection—A Country Girl ..... Monckton
Dance—Cheers ..... Finck
Selection—Jack and Tommy's Tunes ..... Corbin
Song—O Dry those Tears ..... T. Del Riego
One-Step—Hundel Awakes ..... Morreesey.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 o'clock.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS.

The annual sports of the Cathedral High School will take place on the Cross Maidan on Friday the 10th instant, from 2-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The annual general meeting of the above Library will be held in the library premises at Khetwadi Main Road on Tuesday the 14th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

ENGLISH MAIL POSTING.

The English Mail per s. s. Kashmir will be closed at the General Post Office punctually at 12 noon on Sunday the 12th instant. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. the previous day. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and three deaths from plague occurred in the city on Monday, two attacks and two deaths being reported from Middle and Lower Colaba and one death from the Hospitals. There were no cases of either small-pox or cholera. The total mortality of the day was 77, as compared with 67 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 62 of 1914.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

The Mohurrum celebrations passed off quietly yesterday. The Mahomedan localities in the town presented the ordinary holiday appearance, and no crowds were to be seen in the streets. The shops were closed, as is usual on these occasions. There were however "Tabuts" in Bandra and the Mahomedans went there in large numbers, so much so that the ordinary local service of trains was unable to cope with the heavy traffic and specials had to be run.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT IN THE ACT

OLD OFFENDER GETS TWO YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Magazon Sub-Inspector Kekobad Naoroji of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Maruti Dudhia, with stealing a watch from the pocket of Venichand Mohanlal.

It was stated for the prosecution that the complainant went to the Grant Road station on the night of Sunday last to a see a friend off, when the accused picked the watch from the complainant's pocket in the crowd. He was, however, detected by a policeman, who was on duty there.

As the accused was an old offender he was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment three months' of which were to be solitary confinement.

THE LABOUR PARTY AND INDIAN HOME RULE.

At a recent meeting of the Bradford and District Trades and Labour Council, the question of Indian affairs was considered at length, and after prolonged discussion the following resolution was carried unanimously:

In the opinion of this Council representing the organised workers of Bradford and District, the time has arrived when the question of Home Rule for India should be brought within the scope of practical politics by the British Government. In view of the loyal and whole-hearted support of the Indian nation to the Mother Country in her hour of need, this Trades Council strongly urges the British Government to introduce at an early date legislation having for its object Home Rule for India.

POLICE OFFICERS AND MAGISTRATES ENTERTAINED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been asked by Mr. Goolamhoosein Dalal, Mootawalli, of Mandanpura Mosque and Manager of Majlisses which are being held in the locality during the present Moharrum Festival to request you to be good enough to publish in your issue, the visit of the Police Commissioner, and Ist and 3rd Presidency Magistrates and Sirdar Sooleiman Cassim Mitha to the Majlis on Saturday the 4th instant, the details of which are as follows:—

Mr. Badroddin H. Koor, before the usual Sermon by Mowlana Mahmed Zuksariascoji was commenced, referred to the occasion as being a memorable event of the traditional and historical martyrdom of the grandsons of the Holy Prophet, and thanked on behalf of the managers and Mootawallis of the Majlis the guests of the evening who had kindly responded to the invitation. He eulogized the sympathy and popularity of the present Police Commissioner with the Mahomedans, and which he said the Commissioner had inherited from his good and kind father.

Mr. Vincent replied in suitable terms and thanked the managers for their hospitality, after which the guests were garlanded, and a shawl presented to Mowlana Mahmed Zakaria Soofi.

Soon after the departure of the guests the usual sermon was delivered, at the termination of which the congregation dispensed *(sic.)* at about midnight.—Yours, etc.

AHMED CASSUM PATEL.
79 Ripon Road Cross Lane,
Byculla, Nov. 6.

REPEAL OF PRESS ACT DEMANDED.

CLOSE OF CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 7.

The C. P. and Berar Conference concluded late this evening amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. Twenty-three resolutions, touching every detail from the Patwari's service to enlistment in the Army, were passed, mostly moved from the chair without speeches.

Some commotion was caused when the resolution asking for the repeal of the Press Act was moved by the Hon. Mr. Mudholkar. Some delegates demanded his explanation as to why he supported the measure in the Imperial Council. Mr. Mudholkar explained that the "Jugantar" and other vernacular papers incited murder, subversion of British Government, etc. Mr. Khaparde, senior, said that the statement was not true. A great uproar would have occurred but for Mr. Mudholkar's good sense which averted a scene.

A special fund was raised for propagandist work and a large amount was collected on the spot.

After the usual vote of thanks to the President, the Conference closed with three cheers for the King-Emperor. Rai Bahadur Chaudhuri invited the next Conference to Raipur.

THE "EXPRESS" SECURITY CASE.

SECURITY PROCEEDINGS DROPPED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, Nov. 7.

The editor of the "Express" having expressed regret for the writings which were taken exception to, the District Magistrate, Patna, thinks it advisable not to proceed any further with the notice issued on the paper to show cause why they should not be ordered to furnish security

TRAFFIC IN SERFS.

A MALABAR PRACTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Nov. 7.

An interesting case, which after due investigation has been put up before the Stationary Magistrate of Quilandi, would seem to show that ancient traffic in serfs still lingers in the interior parts of this district. A Cherama, an "untouchable" named Vellen, it would appear, had been sold on a document for Rs. 10, a little over three years ago. Pala Palacheruvath Mohomed and Koroth Mahomed, the seller and buyer respectively, are both well-to-do Moplahs of Kunneth-amson near Quilandi and the document stipulated that Vellen and his descendants were sold to K. Mahomed, whose serfs they had become and who could use them as he pleased.

About two years after the sale Vellen deserted his new master on account of ill-treatment and the latter sued the seller for Rs. 10 before the District Munsiff who, besides dismissing the suit, sent the records to the Joint Magistrate of North Malabar. The case was sent down to Quilandi police and Mr. Gopalan, Sub-Inspector of Police, charged the accused before the local Magistrate.

The trial is proceeding.

LUCKNOW VOLUNTEER CLUB.

A LADIES' ANNEXE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 7.

Major General May, yesterday opened the Sikandra Bagh Club started by the Lucknow Volunteers in the presence of a large gathering of European residents. Referring to the provision of the Ladies' Room, General May said:—"I think that whoever planned that arrangement is very wise, and I want not from any selfish point of view, to thank him because we all know that fair women and brave men go together, and I hope that, you ladies, will often come here and grace the Club with your presence. I want you to do it because I know the more ladies come here the men will follow. Therefore, I welcome the presence of ladies as a most effective means of recruiting. I wish every prosperity and goodluck to the Lucknow Volunteers and to the Club they have established."

PLAGUE IN POONA.

MOHORRUM CELEBRATION MARRED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 7.

The prevalence of plague this year marred the celebration of Mohorrum in Poona to a great extent. There was not a tithe of the crowds sight-seeing and last night when the Cantonment taboots were due to be carried in procession it came on to rain heavily with the result that the procession did not start out till 11 p.m. To-day the procession through the city took place followed by the immersion of taboots in the river in the evening. Everything passed off smoothly, though there was nothing like crowds one usually sees out on these occasions.

In the early hours of yesterday, a derailment of a wagon on a down goods train occurred between Midnapur and Godapeasal stations, damaging the permanent way seriously. The up and down Ranchi Expresses have been considerably delayed in consequence. It is hoped to restore through communication by eleven hours.

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

GERMAN DESIRE FOR PEACE.

The first annual meeting of the Manchester branch of the Women's International League, the British section of the Women's International Committee for Permanent Peace, was held on Tuesday, Oct. 14th, in the Minor Hall of the Y.M.C.A. Miss Margaret Ashton presided.

The chief speaker was Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. She said that one of the immediate objects of the League was to work for a peace by negotiation. They sought that kind of peace for three reason. First, for the honour of our nation. It was the thinkers and the lovers and fighters for liberty who won us our proud position among the nations. We could only sustain the greatness of our country's name in so far as we identified ourselves with these great people. England and her Allies had now a wonderful chance of strengthening their glory. The time had come when we could at least try to find out whether the objects for which we went to war could not be fully attained by conference. The second reason why they wanted this peace was pity and love for humanity, especially for our own boys fighting at the front. The war seemed to go on because no Government had the moral courage to make the first move towards peace. Each seemed to think its reputation depended on going on hating the longest. The League also desired this peace for the security of our children. If we succeeded in crushing the foe and in dictating a peace which, from his point of view, was as great an outrage upon public justice as was the outrage which he would have perpetrated when this war began, our children and our children's children would not know a day's security.

Another branch of the League's activities, Mrs. Lawrence said, was the attempt to remove some of the causes of war. This war had shown them that the fundamental basis upon which our society had been built was wrong; and the one bit of good which the war promised was to clear the ground for rebuilding on a sure foundation.

PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS IN GERMANY.

An American lady, who has recently returned from a tour through Germany, also addressed the meeting. She said that throughout Germany there was a strong desire among the people for peace. It was significant that the authorities permitted peace demonstrations to take place so long as they advocated what was regarded as the Hollweg peace—and the people, though they were not quite right, interpreted the Chancellor's terms as the *status quo* before the war. There was one way in which England might crush German militarism. The German people, especially the women and children, were suffering, and they were pretty sick of the war. The Government only held them together in support of the war by telling them that the aim of England was to smash Germany to bits. If they could be convinced that England did not want to do that, and that she was willing to make peace on terms which Germany could accept with self-respect, they would rise and overthrow the militarists themselves.

FLOODS IN EASTERN DISTRICTS OF MADRAS.

FIFTY VILLAGES AFFECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

Further reports of the flood now available show that owing to heavy rainfall this year in the Ceded Districts, Kurnool and Cuddapah, the canal was breached in several places. Many tanks burst and all rivers overflowed.

It is estimated more than fifty villages were flooded, the chiefest amongst them being Kurnool, Nandial, Banganapalle and Koilkuntla. By the evening of the 30th October half the town of Kurnool situated at the confluence of the two rivers Hundri and Tungabhadra was under water.

Owing to bursting of tanks half of Banganapalle was washed away and the railway line between Guntakal and Bezwada was washed away in two or three places. Hundreds of houses collapsed and several lives lost.

At a certain village near Kurnool people climbed to the roofs of two well-built houses and stood in driping rain till the water abated. In another village men, women and children were clinging to trees till rescued. Relief measures on a substantial scale have already been undertaken.

THE CITY OF NAGPUR.

RESCUING THE CROSSHILL'S CREW AND PASSENGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

The City of Nagpur arrived in Calcutta on Monday. On the 11th October last she rescued passengers and crew of the Crosshill of Glasgow which was torpedoed by the enemy. The Croshill had 113 French soldiers and 600 mules, of these 55 persons were rescued by the City of Nagpur. Last year the City of Nagpur did somewhat similar work in the rescue of passengers and crew of the Euphrates which had been wrecked.

The Hon. Mr. Kishori Mohun Chowdhury has asked permission to move at the next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council a resolution recommending that the proposed Dacca University be deferred for the present and that money should be spent in establishing colleges and high schools in various districts, additional hostel accommodation, manual training, and instruction in trade, commerce, technology, forestry etc.

THE WAR AND RELIGION.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S VIEWS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

"The war and religion" was the subject of the presidential address of the Bishop of London to the members of the Birmingham and Midland Institute in mail week. We who stand for religion, he said, are not afraid of a discussion on "The war and religion." We do not for a moment think that the war has disproved the truth of religion, and still less of the Christian religion; on the contrary, we believe that it has demonstrated its value and brought into clearer light its hidden depths. And we go further; we say that if war is to cease we must have not less but more religion.

If the case against religion at all was strong owing to the war, still more was the war supposed to be fatal to the Christian religion. After 2,000 years of Christianity we had the bloodiest war which had yet taken place on earth. "Could you ask," cried the triumphant opponent of the Christian religion, "for a more complete proof or the breakdown of your Christianity than the spectacle of Europe to-day?" In the first place, we definitely repudiate the picture of God as the arbitrary ruler who can do exactly what He likes; at least we repudiate this as the revealed picture of the way in which He has willed to act in his relation to mankind. Probably the passage in the Bible which has given the greatest colour to this idea, and which certainly is responsible for the distortion of Christianity which is associated with the name of Calvin, is the picture of the potter and the clay, the passage from St. Paul's writings which is most widely quoted in this connection. At the first blush this seems to confirm our worst fears, but trace this illustration of the potter to the original passage in Jeremiah and you will find an absolutely different picture. Of course the question entirely hinges upon what God meant mankind to be.

We used to discuss this question in East London Sunday after Sunday, "Did He mean mankind to be like clocks bound to go right, like puppets who would dance to the strings which he pulled; or did He mean them to be what we call human, fallible men who might go right or wrong, but who in any case had the free will to do either?" He assumed that the first design of the Great Potter was a porcelain vase of universal peace. He made men of one blood in every nation of the earth; work and trial were to be part of a man's lot, but not war. The idea that war was in itself a glorious thing might be the doctrine of Treitschke, or Bernhardi, but could not, he believed, be found in the Bible. This, then, was His design, but the clay would not take the design; there was a stubborn element in human nature, determined upon war; there was a "throw back" to Paganism with which the Potter had to reckon. To coerce, to crush free will was to crush His own image in mankind to make any kind of freely chosen goodness impossible. But God would turn the devil's own weapons against himself, for He would produce a spectacle of unselfish service such as the world had never seen before. And that was what we were looking at to-day. We had never seen such a sight in our time before. With an unselfish devotion which had been the admiration of the world, the young men had flung themselves into the battle. Nor was it only the young men; there was not an idle young woman in London to-day, and he did not suppose there was in Birmingham.

GERMANY NOT A "CHRISTIAN NATION."

This slaughter of one man by another was not according to His first or even His ultimate design. He did not stop the mischief any more than He would pick off with His hand obstacles placed in the path of the Scotch express. He would not stop the wreck of it by main force, but meanwhile He was not inactive; the moulding hand was at work; monuments of fortitude in mothers and wives, glorious specimens of unrivalled courage in their sons and husbands, issued from the workshop every day. But now they had a more formidable task, and that was to meet the charge that the very existence, and especially the virulence of the war, constituted a breakdown of historic Christianity. The fallacy of the argument lay in the words "Christian nations." Was a nation a Christian nation which adopted as its governing policy a Pagan doctrine? There might be plenty of individual Christians, as no doubt there were, thank God, in Germany, but no one who had ever cursorily studied Treitschke or Bernhardi, or the utterances of the governing class of Germany who had imbibed the teaching of such leaders of thought, could imagine that the nation which had prayed for this day and longed for it was really in this sense a Christian nation.

"It is a monstrous misuse of language to talk of the breakdown of Christianity when what has produced the war is the exact contrary to Christianity; there is no such precise contradiction to the doctrine of the Cross as the doctrine of the superman; there is no such absolute contrast to the principles of the New Testament as the German warbook. You can say, and justly say, that in failing to convert the German nation Christianity has so far failed in its world-wide mission, and this I readily admit; but so has it failed at present to convert the wild tribes of Central Africa and the millions of Chinese. All that we claim is that the principles of Christianity, when accepted and lived up to, change the face of the world, and we Christians protest in the strongest way that a nation which avowedly acts at a great crisis on anti-Christian principles is not in this sense a Christian nation at all.

But we go further than this. The progress of the war has opened the eyes of other watching neutral nations, besides Japan, as to the value of Christian principles in the conduct of war. Just as in the origin of the war Christianity justified itself, so it had done in the conduct of it. Mr. Washburn has described the humanity with which the great Russian advance to Poland was conducted—not a church damaged, except by accident; not a civilian injured; whereas while the world hates the names of Louvain, Aerschot, Lusitania, Cavell, and Fryatt will cry shame on the apostles of mere 'Kultur.'

"But, on the other hand, let it not be posed that I am speaking as if our own nation had no national sins to repent and no open sores to cure in this great day of God."

LOVE TRAGEDY AT NAGPADA.

DISAPPOINTED LOVER STABS THE GIRL.

KILLS HIMSELF BY LEAPING FROM THIRD FLOOR.

Considerable excitement prevailed at New Nagpada on Monday when it was known that a young Indian Christian girl named Sulochana, had been stabbed by an Indian Methodist Christian, named Ashirwad Pamer alias Bhaiju, who after stabbing the girl, threw himself from the third floor of a house on to the ground below. It would appear that Ashirwad who was aged about 28 and worked as a fitter in the Government Medical Stores, loved Sulochana, aged about 19, who is a student in a Mission School. He formed her acquaintance some time ago and used to visit her at the room on the third floor of a chawl at New Nagpada where she resided with her parents. His friendship ripened into love, which, however, remained unreciprocated by the girl and her parents also disapproving of his attentions to their daughter, refused to give him the girl in marriage.

On Monday Ashirwad went to the chawl, where he found her alone in the kitchen. Some time after the attention of neighbours was attracted by the girl's cries and on hastening to the kitchen they found her lying on the floor bleeding, with five stabs on her person. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment. Ashirwad was found lying on the ground below under an open parapet near the kitchen and was removed to the hospital, where he died shortly after. On receiving information, Inspector Smith with Sub-Inspector Dere and Head Constable Bhatkal proceeded to the place, where they found a butcher's knife, about fourteen inches long, under the kitchen table.

EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST.

Yesterday Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Ashirwad. Dr. Dosabhai R. Bardi, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, said the death of the deceased was due to shock from multiple injuries and fractures including that of the base of the skull. The deceased had admitted that he wanted to marry a girl, whose father, however, would not let him. He had also admitted having thrown himself from a flat.

Kuldiprao Tonaji, a clerk, deposed that the deceased used to board with him. At 6-30 p.m. on Monday he went home when he learnt that the deceased had jumped out of a house of a girl. The deceased used to tell him that the parents of the girl had promised to give him their daughter in marriage but had afterwards refused. He further used to tell him that he used to give all his earnings to the parents of the girl, and had thus given from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

OPERATION UNDER CHLOROFORM

DEATH OF A BALUCHI SEPOY.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Marine Lines War Hospital, touching the death of Masalkhan, sepoy in the 130th Baluchis, who was a patient in the hospital.

It appeared from the evidence that on the 2nd instant a primary operation for a parotid abscess was performed on the deceased in the hospital under chloroform. He took the chloroform well and the operation took about twenty minutes. On Monday a second operation was performed to evacuate the abscess, the patient's permission being received. He had been examined in the usual way and had been adjudged fit to take chloroform. During the operation, the deceased suddenly ceased to breathe. All restorative measures were adopted but the patient expired.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased expired under chloroform anæsthesia and that all proper measures for the safety of the patient had been adopted.

Preparations are being made at Wadhwan for celebrating the anniversary of the late Shrimad Raychandra, the well-known Jain philosopher, on 9th instant. Professor Anandshanker Dhruva of Ahmedabad will preside and Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and others will address the assembly.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, November 8, 1916.

A TIRADE AGAINST INDIA.

"Truth" affords the hospitality of its columns to a most extraordinary article on India and the War, "by an Indian correspondent." The text of the article is taken from the story of the American, who when asked the real feelings of the American people towards the war, replied "Absolutely nootral. We don't care a cuss who licks the Kaiser." According to this Indian correspondent "patriotic Britains in India have come to the conclusion that these words accurately indicate the policy (not openly expressed but secretly held) of many of the officials of the Government of India." So long as the United Kingdom is agreeable to foot the bill the Government of India will do its best to supply not only Expeditionary Forces but also ammunition and stores, but apart from this it remains "absolutely nootral." Not once since the war commenced, we are told, has the Viceroy or the Government of India made any great appeal to the public spirit or patriotism of the people of India. On no occasion have the public been told that economy and self-sacrifice are necessary nor has any indication been given that there is the slightest necessity to depart from those habits of luxury and self-indulgence into which nearly all Anglo-Indians (Mr. M. de P. Webb we suppose excepted) very quickly descend when they go to live in India. No one, who visited India to-day, would suppose that the British Empire and most of the civilised world was in the midst of a life and death struggle, the Governments have gone as usual to the hill-tops, where games and amusements seem to be the main occupation, every discouragement is shown to those who would inform and interest the Indian people in the war, and, most awful of all, is the official failure to take up Mr. Webb's proposal for a twenty-million India War Loan. Such, and much more of the same kind, is the gist of the article in "Truth."

It would have been difficult to crowd more misrepresentation and untruth into the three columns which this article occupies. Much of it is so silly that it is hardly worth notice. The attack on the late Viceroy and the officials of the Government of India is so far-fetched that it can only be regarded as inspired by calculated political dishonesty. Fortunately the public memory in England, though sometimes short, cannot be so forgetful of the immense service rendered to the Empire by the statesmanlike promptitude with which Lord Hardinge and his colleagues organised the forces and resources of the Indian Empire at the outset of the war, the wholehearted enthusiasm and support with which their efforts were backed by the Princes and people, and the energy with which this enthusiasm and support was utilised. It is true that the full extent to which assistance might be rendered by India has not been availed of in certain respects, but that is emphatically not due to the indifference or inertia of the late Viceroy and his Government but to the failure of the Government at Home adequately to realise a great opportunity. We are not enamoured of the "exodus" to the hill-tops; we regard it as at any time a sinfully wasteful and unnecessary practice. But it must be said plainly that there is no more but rather less self-indulgence in the Hill capitals or the cities of India at the present moment than in other great political and commercial centres of the British Empire. We are not aware that the people of London or Manchester, for instance, are sitting in sack-cloth and ashes. The theatres and other amusement resorts have never been more crowded or more prosperous, and to deride the population of Simla for indulging in amateur theatricals and other harmless amusements, though they may not always be of the most dignified character, is the grossest hypocrisy.

We know this Indian correspondent. He, or at least his inspiration, comes from Karachi. The cloven hoof appears in the form of a peculiarly indecent attack on the Finance Member of the Government of India who has been guilty of the venal sin of refusing to be led into wild-cat schemes for a great Indian War Loan and other devices which would drain the resources of India to such an extent as to make it almost impossible to carry on the machinery on which her life blood to a large extent depends. Sir William Meyer is described as "this little man, Meyer,—clever, witty, cynical, very bitter, as cunning as a fox and not overburdened with patriotism." Those who know Sir William Meyer can afford to smile at this malignant libel. But the libel is not on Sir William Meyer alone. It is a libel on India. Once again the erroneous,—the dishonestly erroneous,—comparison between India and the Colonies is trotted out, and Sir William Meyer is criticised for having refused to allow India to raise a war loan "just as the Colonies had done." As we pointed out the other day India is the only Dominion of the Empire which has not gone to the British market, much less to the British Government direct, for a loan during the war. She has rested on her own resources, whereas nearly every credit that has been voted for the purposes of the war by Parliament has included provision for loans to, or otherwise financing, the efforts of the self-governing colonies. The apparent and hidden forms in which India has rendered assistance to the Empire during the war far transcend anything that the self-governing Dominions have done or could possibly do. We commend to those who doubt it a perusal of the illuminating letter on "India's Contribution to the War" which appeared in our columns yesterday. We have no desire to disparage the efforts of the Colonies, and we do not disparage them. But to attempt to glorify them at the expense of India is grossly misleading and transparently dishonest. The attempt to paint India as luxuriating in such prosperity as to depict the refusal to raise a great war loan as a crime is equally stupid and dishonest. There is a great deal of prosperity in India among certain classes. But even that prosperity would disappear if the self-constituted advisers of Sir William Meyer had their way with their shortsighted, gradiloquent schemes for glorifying their own personalities. If we consider the appalling poverty of the people of India as a whole and compare it with the magnitude of her contribution, not new, not spasmodic, but steady and permanent to the military resources of the Empire, the suggestion that she has been sparing or parsimonious in the special effort for the present war becomes positively wicked. The people of India are as hard hit by the war as any. There is, as we have said, a wave of prosperity among certain trades and industries, but there has been also a heavy increase in the cost of living and the budget of the average Indian labourer, agricultural or industrial, and the middle-classes is as close cut as it could possibly be. To attempt to throw upon it any further burden would be the height of criminal folly and suicidal to the economic existence of the country, meagre, as it is. As for loans, Sir William Meyer's wise, cautious and conservative policy in that respect has been fully justified in the event. That is a matter with which we shall deal, however, on a future occasion.

AFTER THE WAR.

All discussion of peace-terms except on the assumption of a complete Allied victory must be at the moment out of court. Any speculations as to these terms must pre-suppose this all-important fact; for if there is one thing more certain than anything else, it is that the Allies will not sheathe the sword unless and until Prussian militarism is so completely crushed that they can dictate their own terms. Having made this essential assumption, it is necessary from time to time to indicate some of the lines which the post-war settlement must take. The most important consideration in this direction to which we must hold fast is that the settlement must be lasting as well as real. The treatment which Germany is to secure will form the test of the character of the settlement and on this point the currents of opinion in the early days of the war seemed to have divided themselves into two extremes. One school of thought held that, as soon as Germany was completely defeated, and peace was signed, the principles for which the Allies are fighting would inevitably guide the course of events which the world will resume. Those who held this view, therefore, maintained that Germany must not be humiliated. With the memory of all that has happened since, it is idle to expect that a complete defeat of Germany will not involve profound humiliation for her. At the other extreme, have been those who if their suggestion were accepted, would, roughly speaking, have the Germans excommunicated from the comity of civilized nations.

Both these extreme views are as impracticable as they are inadvisable. For, while it is impossible to prevent humiliation from following defeat as a corollary, nothing is so important as that in the discussion of the future settlement the extraneous elements of emotional motives, whether of simple revenge or of just and righteous indignation, should be excluded. That the peace terms will leave a trail of bitterness and resentment as far as the vanquished are concerned is inevitable. There is no means by which the Allies,—whose victory is assumed,—can prevent this except by the surrender of the very causes for which they are fighting. But there is no reason why the spirit of bitterness and resentment thus created should be long-lived. In fact, the most important task, besides that of vindicating the principles at issue, which the Allied statesmanship will have to face will be to see not only that this bitterness and this resentment are reduced to a minimum but that they are made to disappear as early as possible.

It is this general consideration which will have to be borne in mind in deciding the question of the material reparation which the Allies will demand as a condition of peace. And on this point, the "New Statesman" makes some noteworthy observations. It is suggested by some that the Central Powers should be saddled with the entire cost of this war. This step might be just, but it is unnecessary to point out that such justice being short-sighted and eminently unwise would defeat its own end. As the "New Statesman" says,

"it is necessary to remember that, whatever indemnities may be imposed upon Germany, until the last farthing of them has been paid the war will not really have come to an end. The bloodshed may have ceased, but in its still more distressing psychological and emotional aspects the struggle will still be going on as fiercely as ever. If the upholders of "justice" were to have their way, it is safe to predict that in twenty years' time the "Hymn of Hate" against England would find an even deeper and more fervent echo in German hearts than it does to-day."

The limit to the aggregate material reparation to be demanded from Germany must, therefore, be set solely by the factor of time. "The Allies must demand no more than can be paid within a given period." And that the period may be reasonably short,—as it must be,—it is further necessary that considerable limitation will have to be imposed as regards claims to any indemnities by the Allies with the single exception of Belgium. For, Belgium's case stands apart and above every other. It is in fact of the essence of the Allies' case before the world, as the "New Statesman" points out,

that Belgium, with her independence restored to her is entitled to be fully compensated, not only for the actual damage that has been inflicted on her towns and villages and for the fines which have been illegally wrung from her population, but for all the contingent losses and expenses to which she has been put by the war. It will not be possible to re-instate her, as a political and industrial entity, in exactly the position she would have occupied had her neutrality been respected, but nothing less than that is the standard by which the compensation due to her must be assessed.

The remaining Allied nations,—of which the most important claimants will be France, Poland and Serbia,—will, it may be hoped, restrict their claims to the amount of actual damage suffered at the hands of the enemy. As for Italy and Great Britain, their claims will be confined to reparation for the loss of merchant ships. And as regards this, a very appropriate proposal has been made that the reparation should be in kind and not in money; that every merchant ship (whether belonging to any of the Allies or to neutrals) which has been torpedoed, otherwise than when engaged on specific war service, should be replaced as far as possible by a similar ship taken from the German merchant marine. The great advantage of this plan is that it will be a peculiarly appropriate and impressive form of reparation for methods of war which the whole civilized world outside Germany condemns as illegal and inhuman.

Apart from this question of material reparation a most important question raised by the "New Statesman" relates to the policy which the Allies should adopt with regard to the "war crimes" of which Germany's agents have been guilty. Mr. Asquith has already declared,—with special reference to the killing of Captain Fryatt and the Lille deportations,—that "the criminals whoever they may be and whatever their station" shall not go unpunished. This undertaking must at all events be fulfilled if the general sanction of international law and of the usages of civilized warfare is to be re-established, as re-established it must be. For the sake of the future authority of international law, it will, be incumbent to see that in certain notable cases at least examples should be made by the punishment of responsible persons.

Notes of the Day.

The Improvement Trust.

Some idea of the contemptuous disregard of public opinion with which the operations of the Improvement Trust are carried on was afforded at the last meeting of the Trustees, when the latter considered the Administration Report. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola pointed out that the reference in the Report to the Parel Road scheme was open to objection, in that it was one-sided, being stated that the scheme was "strenuously opposed by a section of the public." while, as a matter of fact, as is well-known, it was opposed by the entire public of the City. The insinuation was, of course, that the scheme proposed was a very beneficial one, inasmuch as it had been tacitly acquiesed in by the bulk of the population, only a handful of busybodies raising their unconsidered voice against it. There could be no worse and more astounding example of official misrepresentation of the feelings of the people. Fortunately, the vigilance of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has been the means of nipping in the bud the mischief sought to be created. This striking revelation of the latest achievement of the Chairman of the Trust provides an illuminating comment on his much-vaunted reputation as an expert authority on the conditions of the City and the needs of her people.

The German Plan.

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes a very interesting letter from a neutral whose sympathies are all with England. He used to be an officer in his army, and was trained, like so many neutrals, at the German Staff College at Berlin. With his German military training, therefore, and his attachment to the cause of the Allies, his opinion is especially valuable. He holds that Germany will before long shorten her front in the West in order to strike with all her strength in the East, and that the Allies must meet her,—among other methods,—with greater co-ordination of their military efforts. "The appointment of Hindenburg," he writes,

was a warning and a lesson. The idol of the German people, the general who, alone among the prominent chiefs of Germany, has always considered the Russian front as the most important, has been given the mission to effect a shortening of the western front. The carrying out of this measure is sure to provoke many misgivings amongst the nation, which von Hindenburg alone is capable of allaying. On the other hand, it is the only means whereby Germany can somewhat retrieve a desperate situation. By withdrawing some thirty to forty divisions from the West she might be able to find troops to sustain the Russian and the Roumanian attack, and thus gain time in order to perfect her submarines and her Zeppelins, that form her only remaining hope of obtaining a stalemate. "The retirement to this new front will, of course, present many occasions for minor successes, provided the Allies are on the alert. But it cannot be prevented. If they want to win the war with as little cost as possible they will have to take stock of the situation anew, and endeavour to follow the example given by the change in the German General Staff.

German Socialists and the War.

Some revelations were made by the Swiss correspondent of the Paris "Humanite" in mail week, regarding the recent Social Democratic Imperial Conference held in Berlin. He published certain remarks and short speeches by the representatives, which the censor cut out of the published report; for instance, the following remark by Bernstein.

This war is the war of German militarism, which provoked it by force, and this fact must be taken into consideration when judging the attitude of the different Socialist parties.

Then Karl Kantsky got up and said:

To-day peace is still possible. England and the English proletariat are ready for it, if we declare that we want no annexations; that we are in favour of the re-establishment of Belgium, and that not as a vassal State; if we pronounce ourselves for the restoration of Serbia; if, fourthly, Germany accepts international arbitration; and, fifthly, if she shows herself ready to come to an agreement with England on the subject of the reduction of armaments. If the German Government declares itself ready to accept these terms we shall have peace. For then the will to peace in England and France will become so strong that the Governments will be obliged to conclude peace. But those who reject these terms are for the continuation of the war. (Prolonged applause from the Socialist Opposition.).

The Brave That Are No More.

The "shrines" that have sprung up spontaneously in many streets of British cities that have sent men to the war are a very touching and natural proof of the pride and consolation that families take in a definite record of the sacrifices of their husbands, sons, and brothers. The Government of France, which seems more than any other to have the instinct,—at bottom an artistic instinct,—for dealing fittingly and sympathetically with national sentiment, does not leave these commemorations to private effort. A law of last April decrees that a diploma of honour bearing the words "Aux morts de la grande guerre, la patrie reconnaissante", shall be sent to the families of all soldiers who have died for their country. The "Morning Post", suggests that the same plan might well be followed in Britain. The idea is a happy one, being based on a legitimate sentiment which takes pleasure in tangible evidence of devotion and honour.

Mahomedans and Education.

During the course of his presidential address at the Mahomedan Educational Conference of Southern India, Mr. Hydari, Secretary to the H. H. the Nizam's State, offered notable suggestions. Referring to the special measures recommended by the Government of Bengal for the expansion of Moslem education and the desire for similar special treatment in other provinces, Mr. Hydari observed:

It is with considerable hesitation that I invite attention to these special recommendations, for I am strongly opposed to that spirit of mendicancy for special favours or invidious distinctions which are so inconsistent with the self-respect of a community like ours. It is only owing to the fact that the advance of the Mahomedans is bound up with the larger interests of India itself,—the interests both of the Government and of the sister communities,—that I have decided to refer to these concessions. What I should like, however, the Mahomedans to do, is to try in this and in other respects to stand on their own legs and to come forward to help themselves. For this reason, I would commend for their consideration the advisability and feasibility of voluntarily imposing a tax upon themselves for the furtherance of secondary and higher education in their community.

The Responsibility of the State.

The advice, as to the need of self-help, is no doubt excellent, but as to the imposition of a voluntary cess, it must be made clear that it is neither advisable nor feasible in the present economic condition of the people of the country and especially of the Moslem community in general. The question, whether the State should be responsible for elementary education, or scondary, or both, has never been even a debatable one in this country. The responsibility in both cases, primarily and wholly, lies on the State and private enterprise, however desirable, can only be supplemental. It must be recalled that the Decentralisation Commission laid down as their definite recommendation that secondary education must be financed by Government. The recent Resolution of the Government of India on education showed a hesitancy, if not an unwillingness, to accept this responsibility. It is imperative, therefore, that a definite announcement embodying a comprehensive programme should be made as early as possible.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE APPRECIATION FUND.

	Rs. a. p.
Present Total	10,513-12-3
Received since last acknowledgment	353-4-0

	Rs. a. p.
Amount previously acknowledged.	10,153 12 3
Rustom P. Mody	100 0 0
P. C. S.	100 0 0
Staff of Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co.	30 0 0
A Parsi	20 0 0
Hope for the best	18 4 0
P. D. S.	15 0 0
K. P. P.	10 0 0
R. F. M.	10 0 0
Another	10 0 0
B. P. S.	10 0 0
F. P. P.	5 0 0
P. B. G.	5 0 0
N. Cursetjee	5 0 0
M. R. S.	5 0 0
A. D. E.	5 0 0
A Friend	4 0 0
Anonymous	3 0 0
I. E. S.	2 0 0
A Student Sympathiser	2 0 0
Total	10,513 0 3

HEAVY FIGHTING NORTH OF SOMME.

SATISFACTORY OUTLOOK IN ROUMANIA.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

GAINS EAST OF LES BOEUFS SECURED.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS ENEMY TERENCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

General Haigh this afternoon says:—During the night a strong enemy counter-attack regained a portion of the ground in the neighbourhood of Butte de Warlencourt.

Eastwards of Les Boeufs our gains have been secured. We three times successfully raided the enemy trenches in Armentieres and Ypres areas.

HEAVY SHELLING AT LES BOUEFS AND LE SARS.

ENEMY TRENCHES BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Last night's communiqué from General Haig said our front was heavily shelled in the neighbourhood of Les Boufs and Les Sars. The consolidation of the ground occupied on Sunday continued.

We successfully bombarded the trenches southward of Armentiers.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S TIRADE AGAINST ENGLAND.

HUN'S UNFULFILLED DREAMS OF EXPANSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The "New York World" publishes a long statement sanctioned by Bethmann-Hollweg, which is mainly a tirade against England which, he says, is bent on wiping Germany from the face of the earth.

He is convinced that the rest of the world will not permit Germany to share the fate of Carthage. He declares that Germany must have room for expansion, especially through the Balkans towards Asia.

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

The British front was heavily shelled in the neighbourhood of Les Boeufs and Les Sars. Consolidation of the ground occupied on Sunday was continued.

The French advanced between Les Boeufs and Sailly-Saillisel.

The French also continued to make progress in the northern part of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. Over 600 prisoners have been taken here since Sunday.

There is continuous cannonade in the Douaumont, Vaux and Damloup regions.

The enemy having been reinforced at the Vulcan Pass the Roumanians have stopped the pursuit.

The Roumanian advanced detachments forced the enemy to fall back in the Dobrudja.

A telegram to "The Times" from Bukharest says the crisis seems past. The heavy rains have been providential.

The situation in the Carpathians continues to improve, while the extent of the disaster suffered by the enemy in the Jiul Valley increases.

Very stiff fighting is reported northwards of Postavy and also on the Upper Stokhod and the Narajuvka between Brzezany and Halicz.

The Italians repulsed attacks in Concei Valley, bombarded Castagnavizza works and advanced and straightened their line on the Carso at several points, taking 50 prisoners.

The Venizelist General Danglis said in an interview that General Sarrail was assisting in arranging a plan of campaign which, in co-operation with the British and French would clear the Bulgarians out of Eastern Macedonia.

FIGHTING AT SAILLY-SAILLISEL.

VIOLENT ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LIVELY ARTILLERY FIRING AT DAMLOUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 6.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—We advanced between Les Boeufs and Sailly-Saillisel. The enemy at night violently counter-attacked the positions we had captured from Saillisel as far as St. Pierre Vaast Word.

All attacks on the northern spur and on the western edges of the wood were repulsed by machine-gun and artillery fire with heavy losses, but the enemy regained a little ground south-west of the wood and the village of Saillisel.

There has been lively artillery firing at Damloup, but no infantry action.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSS IN ST. PIERRE VAAST WOOD.

CONTINUED CANNONADE ON VERDUN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 6.

Last night's communique said:—North of the Somme we continued to make progress in the northern part of St. Pierrevaast Wood. Over six hundred prisoners have been taken there since yesterday. It is confirmed that the enemy suffered very heavily in his violent counter-attacks on the Wood last night.

There is nothing to report at Verdun except continued cannonade in the Douaumont, Vaux and Damloup regions.

Nothing is reported from the Eastern army except intermittent artillery firing and patrol encounters.

British aeroplanes dropped bombs on Cogdanci.

U. S. AIRMEN ASSIST THE FRENCH.

22 ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A telegram from French Headquarters says fourteen American airmen are now fighting for the French on the Somme. They have brought down 22 machines since May when the squadron was formed. Two Americans have been killed and three wounded.

U. S. PRESIDENCY.

A CLOSE CONTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

The fair weather, which is forecasted for the 8th instant, is regarded as advantageous to Mr. Hughes as it will bring out a full vote from the remote rural sections of the Northern States, where the Republican strength resides.

The opinion is now held that the contest will be very close, in which event a definite announcement of the result will necessarily be delayed.

DEMOCRATS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

Democrats are confident of victory and claim that the women's vote and labour vote have veered in their favour.

They add the following to the list of doubtful States: California, Michigan, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Visconsin, Washington and Wyoming.

Republicans refuse to concede any of these. On the contrary they claim New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois as undoubtedly Republican, and that they have more than enough to ensure the election of Judge Hughes.

POLAND UNDER AUSTRO-GERMAN HEEL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6.

The Dutch newspaper comment on German proclamation regarding Poland emphasises that future Poland will be a vassal of Austria and Germany under a German king.

ROUMANIAN OUTLOOK.

ENEMY'S DISASTROUS CAMPAIGN IN JIUL VALLEY.

IMPROVED SITUATION IN CARPATHIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, Nov. 6.

The situation in the Carpathians continues to improve, while the extent of the disaster suffered by the enemy in the Jiul Valley increases.

The French military mission arrived at a critical moment and collaborated very effectively with the high command in re-establishing a satisfactory situation.

ENEMY REPULSED IN PRAHOVA.

ALSO FORCED TO FALL BACK IN DOBRUDJA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A Roumanian communiqué says we repulsed attacks in the Prahova Valley.

The enemy has been reinforced at the Vulcan Pass and we have stopped the pursuit.

There has been artillery firing all along the Danube. Our advanced detachments forced the enemy to fall back in the Dobrudja. In the course of the retreat he set fire to four villages.

ROUMANIAN CRISIS PAST.

HEAVY RAINS PROVE PROVIDENTIAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A telegram to "The Times" from Bukharest says the crisis seems past. The heavy rains have been providential and it is improbable that the enemy will achieve his objects now, as he cannot negotiate the mountains with heavy artillery, failing which the Roumanians need fear nothing.

Roumania is receiving all possible support from Russia in men and from other Allies in material.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN WOODED CARPATHIANS.

PROLONGED STRUGGLE AT PREDEAL PASS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A Russian communiqué says, repeated enemy attempts to wrest the dominating heights east of Lipitzadolna from us were repulsed

Enemy attacks in the Wooded Carpathians were nullified and we here carried a series of heights and took 394 prisoners.

The Roumanians at Predeal Pass have been compelled to fall back a little to the south after a prolonged struggle, but at Jiul River they have pressed the enemy back northward.

STIFF FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

ENEMY'S OBJECTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.

Fighting northwards of Postavy and also on the Upper Stokhod and the Narajuvka between Brzezany and Halicz has been very stiff, but according to military authorities nearly all attacks during the past week have been purely local ones, being made by the enemy with the intention of preventing the Russians from reinforcing the Roumanians.

GREEK CAMPAIGN AGAINST BULGARIANS.

PREPARATIONS ACTIVELY IN PROGRESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.:

ATHENS, Nov. 6.

The Venizelist General Danglis said in an interview that he relied on having at least four divisions, the first of which was going to Serres at the end of November. General Sarrail was assisting in arranging a plan of campaign, which he believed in co-operation with the British and the French would clear the Bulgarians out of Eastern Macedonia.

GERMAN HYPOCRISY

INCITING U. S. OPINION AGAINST BRITAIN.

A SUBMARINE INCIDENT IN THE CHANNEL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Admiralty says:—The German press is attempting to make capital out of what it describes as the second Baralong case. One of its objects is incitement of American opinion against Great Britain; another is the finding of arguments in favour of an unrestrained submarine campaign.

THE FACTS.

The facts are perfectly simple. In the morning of September 24th, 1915, in the Western Channel U41 was engaged in sinking a British merchantman. Meanwhile a converted merchantman, commissioned as an auxiliary ship, approached her. Her character was immediately recognised and lest the submarine should submerge before she was within range; she hoisted neutral colours. This was a perfectly legitimate *ruse de guerre*. She hoisted within range the white ensign as British warships are required to do and fired on and sank the submarine.

Her commander's immediate pre-occupation was rescue of the British steamer's crew, who had been compelled to take to boats fifty miles from the nearest port. The auxiliary ship then closed on one of the sunken steamer's boats which had broken adrift and in which there were two of the submarine's survivors. These were rescued in the same way, but after the victims.

USE OF NEUTRAL FLAG.

The use of the neutral flag in order to approach within range of the enemy is a recognised naval practice repeatedly adopted by the Germans. For instance, the majority of the Moewe's victims were secured by this method.

It is difficult to believe that anybody except a German would base on these facts accusation of brutality on the ground that the English and not the German survivors were saved first by a few minutes. The whole accusation is a very fine example of typical German mentality. A non-German's first obligation is to save German life; there is no reciprocal obligation on the part of a German. Any *ruse de guerre* by the Germans is legitimate; all are illegitimate when practised against the Germans.

A LYING STATEMENT.

The allegation that the Admiralty ever issued orders that the survivors of the submarines need not be rescued is an absolute lie and was explicitly denied in the Note of February 25th regarding the Baralong case.

NORWEGIAN STEAMERS SUNK.

BRITISH BOAT'S PLUCKY FEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The American steamer Lanao has been sunk by a submarine. Thirty on board were saved.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Norwegian steamer Tromp, previously reported sunk, has arrived at Barry with the crew of the Lanao, which was sunk on the 2nd instant off the coast of Portugal. The Lanao was on a voyage from China to Havre with a cargo of rice. When the Lanao was stopped the Chief Officer and a Chinaman went on board the submarine, which then took the crew on board and bombs were placed on the Lanao. Subsequently, the Tromp appeared and took the crew who were on board the submarine. A British steamer was attacked by the latter, but used the guns and escaped.

A telegram from New York says that the Lanao was recently transferred to the Norwegian registry.

The Norwegian steamer Saturn has been sunk.

GERMAN STEAMER CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A German steamer Anatolia has arrived at Malta towed by a British warship.

The Germans have captured the Danish steamer Ulla and taken her to Swinemuende.

LATER.

The German steamer Anatolia was conveyed to Malta from Piraeus.

THE DEUTSCHLAND'S CARGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

The Collector of Customs of Connecticut announces that the cargo of the Deutschland consisted approximately of ten million dollars in value, of which nine million were stocks and bonds sent for the purpose of strengthening Germany's credit. The remainder comprised dyestuffs and chemicals and a small quantity of precious stones.

ITALIAN ADVANCE ON CARSO.

LINE STRAIGHTENED AT SEVERAL POINTS.

ENEMY REPULSED IN CONCEI VALLEY.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

An Italian official statement says:—We have repulsed attacks in the Concei Valley

On the Carso, we bombarded Castagnavizza works and advanced and straightened our line at several points, taking 50 prisoners.

AUSTRALIAN REFERENDUM.

CONFERENCE OF LABOUR PARTY SUMMOMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 6.

Mr. Hughes is summoning a conference of the Labour Party.

The Referendum figures are now:—No.—1,080,000; Yes.—1,007,000. The count is still incomplete.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION MOVEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

REPEAL OF PROCLAMATION DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Open-air meetings at Melbourne and Sydney have demanded the repeal of the proclamation calling up single men.

HONOUR FOR GERMAN COMMANDER IN EAST AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5.

A Berlin official telegram says that the Kaiser has granted the Ordre our le Merite to Colonel von Lettow-Vorbeck, commander of the troops in German East Africa.

GERMAN STEAMER AT ANTWERP.

BEING TAKEN TO ROTTERDAM FOR INTERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

FLUSHING, Nov. 6.

The German steamer Otto which had been in harbour at Antwerp since the outbreak of the war has arrived here *en route* for Rotterdam. A military guard has been placed on the steamer, which will probably be interned.

GERMAN DREADNOUGHT HIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Admiralty announces that a submarine fired torpedoes at and hit a German Dreadnought near the Danish coast yesterday. The damage done is not known.

A PRIZE COURT AWARD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Prize Court has awarded £3,000 to the crew of the submarine E8 for sinking the German cruiser Prinz Adalbert with 600 on board in the Baltic on October 23rd, 1915.

THE STRANDED GERMAN SUBMARINE U. 20

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6.

An official statement issued in Berlin says it was U20 which stranded and was blown up on the West of Jutland.

LONDON LETTER.

GREECE AND THE ALLIES

SENSATIONAL IRISH DEBATE

MR. REDMOND'S AMAZING INDICTMENT.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S AMAZING ADMISSIONS.

"MALIGNANT STUPIDITIES" OF WAR OFFICE.

Chief interest, as regards the war, was centred in mail week on the situation in Greece. Public opinion, says our correspondent, would now approve the most rigorous measures by the Allies in that country.

A sensational debate on Ireland took place in the Commons, Mr. Redmond bringing an amazing indictment against the War Office and the military authorities in Ireland. Mr. Lloyd George in replying admitted the whole indictment and said the stupidities of the War Office had been appalling and malignant.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Once again the attention of Europe has been swung from West to East. During the past week the situation and prospects of Roumania in the great struggle have been followed with the keenest interest in every country of the Allies, while the latest turn in Greece has produced more general excitement in the public mind than anything which has happened since the evacuation of Gallipoli. Events will have moved fast and far by the time these lines are in print, so that I need not take up your space by speculations as to the chances of King Constantine's elimination from the scene.

As regards public feeling in England one may, however, venture upon a little explanation. It would be true to say that among many loyal supporters of the Government in its war policy there has been a good deal of misgiving expressed and much more expressed in silence, as to the treatment of Greece by the Allied powers. While, no doubt, large numbers of people agreed with Sir Edward Carson a year ago that the feelings of Greece ought never to have been considered, but that after her refusal to go to the aid of Serbia she should have been ruthlessly overridden and coerced, it is certain that to the majority of the English nation the essential point was that a little nation which could not make up its mind to enter the war ought as far as possible to have its neutrality respected. But the history of the past twelve months has told its own tale, and it is not necessary to add that the revelation of Constantine's anti-Allies plots has brought about a great change in English feeling. To-day, there can be no question, the public would welcome and applaud the most vigorous and decisive measures for keeping Greece straight in the conflict. At the same time it cannot, I think, be held that English people in general are taken in by the newspaper presentation of Greece and her people. There are, that is to say, few who affect to believe that Constantine has the support only of the Germans and a part of the army, that the bulk of the people are eager to plunge in to the help of Roumania. The situation is not nearly so simple as that.

A MEMORABLE IRISH DAY.

While for the Allies and the world at large the position of Roumania and the sensational happenings in Athens are the events of the week, for us in England the first place is taken by the extraordinary debate on Ireland and the Army which made Wednesday, October 18, a memorable day in Parliament. If the Government and the army authorities had been wise in time, it need not have been so extraordinary or so momentous. Since the beginning of the war Mr. Redmond, before this week, has made two highly significant speeches. One was on August 3, 1914, when on behalf of Ireland and the Nationalist party he took his stand with the Government. The other was during last winter, before the rebellion, when he told the House of Commons, in plain words but with great restraint, what had been happening in Ireland with regard to recruiting. The speech, if I remember rightly, passed almost without notice. I did not at the time remark a single editorial comment which revealed any sense of the importance of the speech; yet there can be no doubt that if it had been heeded in Whitehall and in Dublin, the relations between England

(Continued on page 8.)

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

PROBLEM OF STATE AID AND CONTROL.

HELP BY PRESIDENCY BANKS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 7.

The Industrial Commission paid an inspection visit to the Cawnpore Woollen Mills to-day and sat in the room of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce to record evidence.

The Hon. Mr. H. R. C. Hailey, I.C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture was examined first. Mr. Hailey discussed at length many questions which were put to him by the Commission and in the course of a statement said:—

CONFIDENCE TO BE SECURED.

The comparative ease with which money has been raised for the Tata Iron Works seems to show that once confidence has been secured, ample funds are forthcoming for any new industrial concern proposed to the Indian public. Recently quite a small concern for making a paper pulp failed to meet the support required, but one or two marked successes would change the attitude of the public and divert to industrial enterprises some of the capital of the provinces, which is now mainly devoted either to a middleman's business in grain or to land speculation.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.

Dealing with the question of Government assistance, witness said:—"It is not in my opinion possible to pronounce on the best method of giving Government assistance. So much depends on the nature of the industry and the means the *entrepreneur* has at his disposal. This has been very marked in the different applications which have come before the Board of Industries in these provinces. Initial monetary aid in the form of loans would be required in case of an industry which is in difficulties in its early days. A money grant or supply of machinery on the hire purchase system might be most suitable. It does not seem to me either necessary or desirable to tie the local Governments down to any particular form of giving assistance. The really essential want is that the various Governments should have at their disposal a rather larger number of expert advisers, such as the sugar engineer in these provinces, who can advise on the projects put before them.

QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

The officials that the Government could appoint would have no interest in the success of the concern and their duty would be mainly confined to safeguarding the Government's interests as a creditor or shareholder. Such interference is not likely to conduce to the success of the concern and in most cases would be strongly resented.

In conclusion Mr. Hailey referred to railway freights and said it would seem desirable that the Railway Board should have greater powers in fixing rates and enforcing uniformity of practice. I think there is a strong feeling, which in part is responsible for the demand for general State management, that a complaint to the Railway Board should not merely be met by a reference to the Company, but that the Board should have powers to compel the railways to remove anomalies and remedy any obvious defects, such as want of shed accommodation or lack of special transport facilities.

Mr. B. C. Burt, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Central Circle, United Provinces and Mr. H. M. Leake, Economic Botanist to the U. P. Government were examined along with Mr. Hailey.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. Burt, referring to his experience of the aid afforded by the scientific and technical department of the Imperial Institute said:—I have had no experience of the Imperial Institute since working in India. But on one occasion while I was in the Colonial service, a technical question was referred to the Imperial Institute and we failed to get the assistance we required. I cannot see any way in which the Imperial Institute can be of any great use to India in industrial matters. Much of the work, which the Imperial Institute does for the less developed colonies, examination of raw materials, has already been done for India by the Botanical Survey and in any case there is no difficulty in arranging for this class of work in India under more satisfactory conditions.

ORGANISATION OF CAPITAL THROUGH CO-OPERATION.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Freemantle, I.C.S., was examined next and said:—At present a portion of the available capital is hoarded or spent on articles of clumsy jewellery or wasted on ceremonies and another portion is lent out at high interest to zamindars and cultivators. Co-operative Credit Societies can supply the place of the latter portion and can also make use of the former portion which is now wasted. The organisation of capital through the co-operative movement is therefore a first desideratum. Professional men who save money have no connection with the money market and upcountry, where there are no stock brokers, they have no one to advise them as to investments.

The best hope of increasing the supply of capital for joint stock company enterprise seems to me to lie in the development of the banking systems, both co-operative and commercial. The one will gradually take the place of private capital now used for lending to individuals and free it for industry, while the other will not only do this, but will help with its surplus in financing enterprises under proper safeguards.

STATE AID.

Of the methods suggested for giving Government assistance to industries, loans and the supply of machinery and plant on the hire-purchase system are already in force for working up agricultural products and the provision of share capital of companies on the same basis as public subscriptions of capital seems to me to carry very great possibilities. If Government were to subscribe part of the capital and a Government director with certain powers were appointed, I think that private money would come in with much more confidence.

TRAINING OF LABOUR.

Referring to the training of labour, India has a very large reserve of labour and its workers are as a rule both docile and skilful. They are lacking, however, in powers of application and in regularity of attendance. With the possible and partial exception of Bombay there is no settled mill population. Men work for a few years, sometimes taking their families, sometimes not, go to their distant village homes on a long holiday every year or two and ultimately retire to their native villages

HELP BY PRESIDENCY BANKS.

Mr. Thomas Smith, Managing Director, Muir Mills, discussing in what ways it was possible to give more assistance to industrial undertakings by existing or new banking agencies, said:—I stated in my evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency that I believed there was abundant scope in India for the development of joint-stock banks and co-operative societies. The collapse of these banks began while the Commission were still sitting. Their failure is much to be regretted. These banks had a useful role to perform. They were penetrating small and remote places which the bigger banks had not touched and were inducing money from hoards and making it available for the finance of trade. Unfortunately they were allowed to run wild. They were no one's care. Inexperience, incompetent management and too frequently dishonesty were their undoing. It will take years to obliterate the memory of these failures and to win back public confidence in new Swadeshi banks. The Presidency Banks and the larger joint-stock banks should fill the gap and reoccupy the ground formerly held by the smaller institutions by establishing agencies or sub-agencies. These would be managed by Indians and under the careful and experienced supervision of head office and with larger resources at their command would be a vast improvement on what has been. The Allahabad Bank has eight such sub-agencies.

BANKING LEGISLATION.

In reply to questions put by the President, Mr. Smith said he was strongly in favour of banking legislation. It would be wrong to tax an existing industry for the purpose of developing infant industry. It would be wrong, for instance, to tax cotton in the form of excise duty.

In reply to Sir Francis Stewart witness said that the Director of Industries should be an all-round business man with or without monetary interest in the enterprise.

In reply to Dr. Hopkinson witness said he would oppose an industrial bank for the whole of India, but he would not object to having such banks in the provinces. The idea of an industrial bank for all India was too vague.

GOVERNMENT AID.

Mr. A. Carnegie was the last witness examined to-day. In the course of his evidence he said the greatest care should be taken that Government-aided concerns should not compete with existing industries by raising the cost of labour or raw materials. There should be no limits to Government aid when the industry aided competes with an established external trade if it is proved that such aid is necessary to establish the industry and that the industry is likely to benefit the country as a whole. In the case of the leather trade, it is obvious that it would be of the greatest advantage if the export of raw hides could be curtailed and the hides tanned before exporting.

Continuing, Mr. Carnegie said Government ought to give facilities for the compulsory acquisition ofland for industrial purposes or for compulsory leases for long periods. At present the factory owner is in many cases entirely in the hands of the local zamindar and if additional land is required for extensions exorbitant rates have to be paid.

The Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

THE KARACHI PORT TRUST.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Nov. 7.

In his annual administration report for 1915/16 Mr H. C. Mules C. S. I., M. V. O., Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust makes the following general remark:—"In accordance with the wishes of Government as expressed last year, all reference to the War and the consequences thereof as far as the port is concerned has been omitted from this report. Inferences can be drawn from the figures given and the facts stated but it is impossible to write a report of any real interest when the principal events of the year are tabooed. The port of Karachi as observed last year, has had and continues to have an important part to play in regard to the War. a description of which will no doubt in due course be permissible. The results of the year's working show a deficit of 4¼ lakhs of rupees which is less than was anticipated and has been met without drawing on the reserve fund. The Board recognising the difficulties experienced by the mercantile classes have not in any way raised their charges and trust that they may not find it necessary to do so. The Board are of opinion that it will be advisable to proceed slowly with the west wharfage scheme principally because existing facilities will now, they believe, more than suffice the requirements for years to come and they anticipate there may be difficulty in raising loans in the near future.

REPLANNING OF DELHI.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov.

King Gorge to-day received in audience Mr. Edwin Lutyens, who is leaving for India shortly on business connected with the proposals of the Committee appointed to advise the Indian Government regarding the replanning of Delhi.

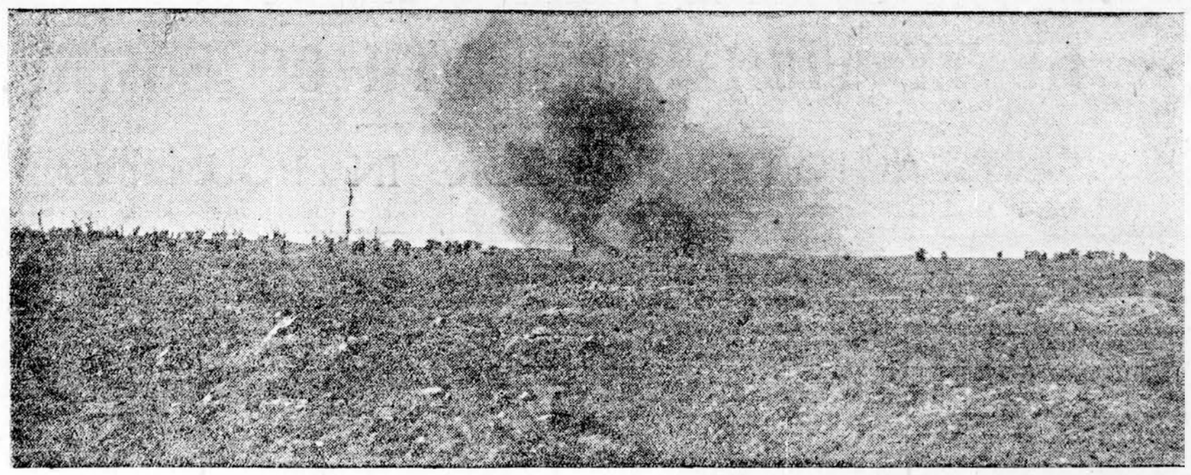
VICEREGAL VISIT TO BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 7.

The Lieutenant-Governor has directed that December 1st and 6th be gazetted public holidays at Rangoon and Mandalay respectively owing to the arrival of H. E. the Viceroy on those dates.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SOMME OFFENSIVE.



A shell-burst among advancing British infantry: the gallant troops going forward under fire during the renewed offensive begun on September 25.

Spreading out to minimise the effect of German shell-fire: British troops advancing to the attack.

DOUBLE INCOME-TAX WITHIN EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIAN MERCHANTS' DECISION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

"The Times" states that an important private meeting of Australian merchants and financiers to-day to discuss the question of double income tax within the Empire, with a view to representing to Mr. McKenna the need for immediately dealing with the subject, proposed to ask him to receive a deputation from several Anglo-Australian firms, which had despatched buyers for the Australian market to the United States and other neutral countries in order to avoid the double impost.

THE REICHSTAG MUZZLED.

GERMAN PRESS COMPLAINT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6.

The German papers complain that the Reichstag is muzzled because the Government is determined not to tolerate public discussion of its intended measures.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" says one of General Grocner's first steps will be to veto newspaper advertisements seeking industrial, commercial and professional labour, male and female. The paper says there are grave political and economic reasons against such a step.

FRENCH FLAG HOISTED ON GREEK LIGHT FLOTILLA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ATHENS, Nov. 6.

It is reported that the French flag was hoisted yesterday evening over the Greek light flotilla at Keratsini.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER AT SALONIKA

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Nov. 6.

General Roques, French Minister of War, has arrived at Salonika.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. A. H. Silver (Director of Industries) and Mrs. Silver were "At Home" to the members of the Industrial Commission on Monday evening at Cawnpore. The guests who included the prominent members of the European and Indian communities spent a very pleasant afternoon. Sir Thomas Holland and other members of the Commission were introduced to those present and naturally discussed the questions that are engaging their attention at present. The gathering dispersed late in the evening.

When the Burma Chief Court reopens on Friday after the long vacation, Justice Rigg who has been appointed to officiate as Judge, Chief Court, in the room of Sir Henry Hartnoll retired, will take his seat on the Bench. Mr. R. Young will continue to act as Judge, until the arrival from leave of Justice Parlett when he will revert to the Government Advocateship.

The line between Alur and Bagalkot on the Gadag Hotgi line is breached. Traffic is interrupted since yesterday.

NEW JUTE SCHEME.

"TIMES'" SUGGESTIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Referring to the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the new jute buying scheme, "The Times" says:—Possibly the only satisfactory solution is to revert to the earlier mehod of requisitioning the Dundee mills for the supply of specified Government indents, but some argue further that a rebate should be obtained from the conference liners of the difference between Blue Book and market rates of freight in respect of all jute used on Government account and also remission of the Indian export duty.

WOLFRAM IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

SYDNEY, Nov. 6.

The Director of Mines of Northern Territory states that numerous well-defined wolfram reefs and leaders from an inch to four feet have been located and the outcrops are traceable for half a mile in a number of instances. A large area has still not been prospected. The Federal authorities have ordered further investigations.

MANUFACTURE OF COPPER-WIRE PROHIBITED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Ministry of Munitions has prohibited the manufacture of copper-wire except with the sanction of Government.

MANCHESTER BANKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Manchester banks clearing house transactions for the past ten months amounted to 375 millions, an excess of five millions over the record for any complete year.

HUN SUBMARINE PUT TO FLIGHT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A telegram from Valencia says the British steamer Glengile fought a submarine off Castellon. The submarine disappeared.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT BIKANER.

(From our Correspondent.)

BIKANER, Nov. 7.

Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived at Bikaner yesterday as guests of his Highness the Maharajah and visited all the principal sites and institutions. To-day they motor to Gujar and spend a couple of days there, where some good shooting is expected. On the 9th their Excellencies will leave Bikaner and breakfast on the 10th with H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur at the Marwar junction, *en route* to Bombay.

Sobha Lal, who was recently sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for an attack on Mrs. De La Fosse in a train, has now been tried for a similar offence against Miss Jackson. In the latter case he was committed to the Bareilly sessions. The Sessions Judge has sentenced him to transportation for life, the sentence to take effect immediately.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 7.)

and Ireland might have been immensely more satisfactory than they are now. And certainly if the warnings of that speech had been taken to heart, Great Britain and the Empire would have been spared the tragic and humiliating exposure of yesterday. I doubt whether, since the miserable days of the Eighties, the House of Commons has had to listen to a series of speeches more serious or more disheartening to those who, in spite of all discouragements, have clung to the hope of an Anglo-Irish agreement.

MR. REDMOND'S INDICTMENT.

The resolution by Mr. Redmond was a vote of censure upon the Government for maintaining in Ireland a system of Government at once inconsistent with the principles for which we are fighting in Europe and, in the main, responsible for the present state of feeling in Ireland. In supporting this accusation he brought together the facts in regard to recruiting and others which illustrate the methods by which, since the Easter revolt, the authorities have sought to bring about the pacification of the country. His narrative revealed a calamitous and an incredible course of provocative action on the part of Dublin Castle and the military authorities. Mr. Asquith's pledge given in Dublin, as to the formation of an Irish army corps had been ignored by the War Office. When at last the 16th Irish Division was formed it was refused a badge. Its battalions were not allowed to make use of the flags embroidered by enthusiastic Irish women. Those women were censured as though for treason. The National University, which is Catholic, was not allowed to have an officer's training corps, though Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Belfast had theirs. In the Irish division, Catholic and Nationalist, all the Commissioned officers, with the exception of a few subalterns, were Protestants. Mr. Devlin raised 3,400 recruits in his Catholic constituency in Belfast. Nearly all the officers were Protestants. In some constituencies the recruiting officer was the Unionist agent. In Dublin the recruiting officer told Sir Hedley le Bas (head of the Publicity Department which devised the remarkable scheme of recruiting posters) that Catholic recruits were not wanted. Nationalist troops were not allowed to march through Dublin, Catholic chaplains were refused to the regiments, the War Office refused to allow the London Irish,—the regiment that captured Loos,—to call themselves Irish, and recently the War Office has taken 300 men from the Irish Division, the depletion of which led to the debate, has put them into kilts, and handed them over to a Highland regiment; others have been transferred to an English regiment, while the famous Dublin Pals, which was made up to strength after losing three-fourths of its men in the fighting, has been made a part of the Naval Division. And so the tale goes on.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ADMISSIONS.

The Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George admitted everything. Mr. Duke, the Irish Chief Secretary, could offer no defence. The stupidities of the War Office, Mr. Lloyd George confessed, had been beyond belief. They appeared to be absolutely malignant. He was appalled by them, and could only suppose that some one wanted to discourage recruiting. This speech in which he threw over his department and the heads of the Army, puts the War Minister in a delicate position, and if he is resolute in sticking to his assertions, it may have an important bearing upon his future. The debate has for the time, finished the talk of conscription in Ireland: but Mr. Lloyd George is understood to be in favour of conscription. How, it may be asked, will he be able to reconcile his unqualified censure of War Office ways with any scheme in regard to which he could hope for War Office support? The point is of special interest in view of the changed attitude towards Mr. George of the Northcliffe Press which, by the way, has been running hard the project of Irish conscription ever since the cry was raised of the urgent necessity of filling up the Irish regiments. Mr. George's speech swings him away from Lord Northcliffe and the Army; but one cannot, on the other hand, assert that it brings him any nearer to his former supporters in England, or to the Irish Nationalists, since he carries a great part of the responsibility for the breakdown of the settlement after the rebellion.

MR. DUKE THE JAILER

Apart from the behaviour of the War Office, the main charge brought by Mr. Redmond was a charge of the betrayal of the Coalition Government. When that was done, recruiting declined and Sinn Fein increased. The counter-part of the Coalition in England was an Anti-Home Rule Government in Ireland. The Prime Minister denied this and affirmed that he stood to everything he had said in the Spring as to the breakdown of Castle administration. This, however, is difficult to maintain in the presence of a restored Viceroy and reconstituted Castle. Mr. Duke, a sincere and hard-working man, pleaded that no Government could do anything whatever towards a settlement until Ireland herself could agree upon a form of government and when Mr. Duke's sympathy was asserted, Mr. Healy proclaimed that he was the hardest jailer the Irish had ever had. It was noticeable that the stroke which seemed to go nearest home with Mr. Duke was Mr. Redmond's description of the Irish Government as entirely Unionist. The Chief Secretary repudiated it so sharply that the House could only infer that Mr. Duke himself is no longer to be reckoned an opponent of Irish Autonomy. The Irish question, as we have long known, passes through the swiftest and most bewildering changes; and we are now in a dark phase. Mr. Devlin's speech, a deadly attack upon Mr. Asquith for his failure, may stand with Sir Edward Carson's, to prove how impossible it is for the parties to co-operate, or even to tolerate one another until the old spirit of fanatical suspicion has been exorcised.

NATION OF HEROES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON BRITISH VALOUR.

THE WELSH AT MAMETZ.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. Lloyd George was presented at his residence in Downing-street in mail week with a portrait of his daughter, Miss Olwen Lloyd George, in Welsh costume. The painter, Mr. Ellis Roberts, had presented the picture to a Welsh Division, and it was offered for sale for the purpose of providing comforts for the Welsh troops. A number of friends decided to buy it for presentation to Mr. Lloyd George, and the amount subscribed, about £464, is to be divided among the various units of the Division.

The presentation was made by the Hon. Violet Douglas-Pennant.

Sir Vincent Evans (hon. treasurer) stated that the subscribers numbered about 200. The presentation was not part of the Welsh National Fund, but was intended as a personal gift to Mr. Lloyd George and his family.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY.

Mr. Lloyd George said:—On behalf of my wife and myself, I have to thank you for the presentation to us of this very beautiful portrait. It is a beautiful thing in itself, but as beautiful as the portrait is the patriotic impulse which prompted the distinguished artist to consecrate it to the help of our gallant troops at the front, and the kindly and gracious thoughts which prompted so many of my friends to present it to my wife and to myself. I can assure you we are deeply touched by the kind thought. These are trying, anxious, terrible times, and I can assure you that any public men who are in the least entrusted with affairs at this juncture need all the sympathy, all the support, and all the encouragement which friends can give them. (Cheers.) It is an hourly, daily, constant wear of responsibility of the most terrible and ghastly kind, and I think I am speaking not merely my own feeling, but the feeling of all the men with whom I am associated in this great task, when I say that there are moments when we feel as if we would like to flee to the remotest and most unexplored island in the southern seas, and stay there until the times of healing come. To have friends that give you a kindly thought in the middle of all this anxiety and terror is something that you stand deeply in need of. I thank you, not merely for your kindliness, but for your thoughtfulness as well.

I appreciate the gift, and I appreciate the time at which you have chosen to make it. It is a gift for the benefit of a very gallant division in the field. (Cheers.) There are so many heroes in this conflict that it is almost impossible in dispatches to enumerate them—there are so many deeds of valour. It is incredible, the devotion, the valour, and the endurance of these gallant men at the front. They have given courage a new meaning, they have given it a new standard, a new rating—it means something different, it means more than it ever meant before. We never understood the word until the story of this war burst upon us. We never knew, not that among us we had a man here and a man there who had a heart of gold and was capable of daring and enterprise, who had valour firing his soul; but that we had thousands, nay, myriads of them spread all over the land, in the highest and in the humblest homes—that is the revelation of this war. (Cheers.) A treasure, an inexhaustible treasure, hidden in the heart of the humblest man—of patriotism, consecration, courage, devotion, exalted attachment to ideals, and readiness of sacrifice for a great purpose we never knew this. It gives a new pride to humanity, and a new pride in the land that has produced so many myriads of heroes. We had thought these qualities were qualities of the great, of the select; but they are all great, they are all select. It is a nation of heroes.

We never knew we were capable of such great things, and I agree with the very timely word uttered by Miss Pennant that, if we can do such things in war, we can also do them in peace. (Cheers.) Peace has its sacrifices. Peace demands valour, peace demands devotion; and it will be an unutterable insanity if the lesson which this war has taught us of the possibilities of our people in unity, in sacrifice for a common end, in devotion to the cause of a common humanity, and of our common country, should be lost when the flag has been brought back triumphant from the field of battle, and planted on the field of labour and of toil. (Cheers.)

WELSH TROOPS AT MAMETZ WOOD.

I do not think I ought to sit down without mentioning the gallant division to which the subscriptions for this beautiful portrait are to be given. They have done their task nobly. Wales has good reason to be proud of them. They are registered in the history of a country that has produced many valiant deeds in the past. The capture of the Mametz Wood was one of the finest achievements in this war. (Cheers). A few weeks ago I saw that terrible wood. It was only those who saw it who could have any notion of the daring and the courage, as well as the skill, required to drive out the enemy entrenched in it. These lads from Wales, who not very long ago were not soldiers, but who, at the call of duty, placed their lives at the disposal of their country, accomplished that difficult task, and Mametz Wood is not merely within the British lines but well behind those lines. (Cheers). That is a fact largely attributable to the courage that they showed on the occasion to which I refer.

Just before coming into the room the Secretary was good enough to show me the list of subscribers. I was delighted to see there old political friends; I was equally glad to see there old political foes. There were the names of some of my old friends of the Welsh Parliamentary Party, and there were also some who are not within shaking-hand distance—certainly not of me. (Laughter.). Before the war—before the deluge—I was something perhaps of a party politician (laughter), but since the war I have given no thought to party politics. (Cheers). I have had but one purpose, to place whatever energy and gifts I may possess in a humble way at the disposal of my country, and I can only say I have toiled hard to help her. I hope to be able to do so to the end—an end which, if this country is to continue to exert a beneficent influence upon the course of human events, must be of one character. We can only emerge triumphant out of this conflict, or better not emerge at all. It is not merely that the honour of our native land is at stake—for it is—it is that the future of humanity is trembling in the balance. It is that knowledge that has led those gallant boys—through this portrait we are sending them some message of comfort—to leave their homes and face the terrors of the battlefield. It is for that they have done this, it is for that that many of them have laid down their lives. And having done all, we must see that the reward for their sacrifices shall be found in a victory that will free humanity from the menace of a despotism which has been like a dark cloud hanging over us for a generation past. (Cheers).

A letter was read from Major-General Ivor Philipps, who wrote that the division had nobly justified the anticipations formed of it, and had proved that Welsh soldiers led by Welshmen, were second to none.

Is Baby strong?

The chief signs of childhood health are:—(1) A steady weekly increase in weight. (2) Colour in the cheeks and a firm condition of the flesh. (3) A good appetite. (4) Long, quiet sleeps. (5) General contentment and vigorous movements. (6) Easy Teething.

Weakly children regain health and strength when fortified by the magnificent healing and nourishing cod liver oil which alone is used for the preparation of SCOTT'S Emulsion. Your child will grow healthier, stronger and better in every way after a course of

SCOTT'S Emulsion

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

LAHORE.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.

Benares City.

Sirs,

Certainly, I have great pleasure in herewith forwarding you a testimonial on your wonderful cure for Diabetes I have certainly derived great benefit from your treatment.

I took the full course and acted up to your instructions and by the time I came to the end of the treatment, I felt wonderfully well and changed in every respect, the ..... was absolutely free of SUGAR and the specific gravity was normal. I must thank you for the great pains you took in my care and your prompt reply to all letters and enquiries.

Wishing you all success in the future, best wishes.

Yours faithfully,

L. L.

(A European Lady.)

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

MOTOR CAR FOR WAR SALE

Her Highness the Lady Aga Alishah collected the following subscriptions for a motor car which was purchased at Messrs. Fazulbhoy Chinoy and Co., for the Great War Sale:—

Her Highness the Lady Aga Alishah, Rs. 500; Messrs. Fazulbhoy Chinoy and Co., Rs. 500; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ibrahim M. Rowjee, Rs. 300; Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim Bt., Rs. 250; Mr. Ahmedbhai Rahim, Rs. 250; Mr. Rahimbhai Vali Peermahomed, Rs. 125; Mr. Hajee Ahmed Dewjee, Rs. 101; Mr. Jumabhai Shariff, Rs. 101; Mr. Mukhi Megaji Moorji, Rs. 101; Mr. Musabhai Jaffer, Rs. 101; Mr. Karmally Hasim, Rs. 101; Mr. Rahimbhai Ibrahim Carim, Rs. 101; Mr. Gulam Husein Ludhabhoy, Rs. 100; Mrs. Mahomedbhoy Dattobhai, Rs. 100; Mr. Hajee Mahomed Rahimbhai Zanulabadeen, Rs. 51; Mr. Jafferbhoy Shermahomed, Rs. 51; Messrs. Cassum Karamali and Co., Rs. 51; Mrs. Meherali Fakira, Rs. 51; Mr. Ismailbhai Dossa, Rs. 51; Mr. Peermahomedbhoy Hassam, Rs. 51; Mr. Mithabhai Nathu Kansara, Rs. 51; Messrs. Monji Nathoobhai and Co., Rs. 51; Mr. Gulamhuseinbhai Bandali Somji, Rs. 51; Mr. Hassambhai Premji, Rs. 50; Mr. Gulamali Vakeel, Rs. 25; Mr. Kamadia Alarakhia Jivraj, Rs. 25; Mr. Manjibhai Gulam Husein Padamsy, Rs. 25; Mr. Mahomedali Nuzerali Chavala, Solicitor, Rs. 25; Mr. Manjibhai Ludha, Rs. 25; Mr. Habibhoy Ravaji, Rs. 25; Mr. Kanjibhai Allarakhia, Rs. 25; Messrs. Saleh Mahomed Padamsee, Rs. 25; Mr. Nur Mahomed Ratansee, Rs. 25; Mr. Nansee Paroo, Rs. 25; Mr. R J Veebji, Rs. 25; Mr. Ismailbhai Virji, Rs. 25; total Rs. 3,530.

BURMA WAR FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 7.

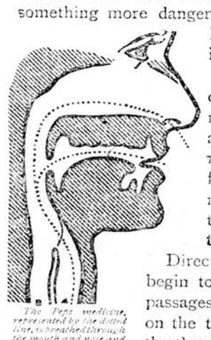
The Burma War Fund total collections which are to be handed over as a gift from the inhabitants of the province to H. E. the Viceroy next month, has reached the sum of Rs. 6,59,458.

Don't Pooh-Pooh That COLD!

Take PEPS & KEEP BRONCHITIS AT BAY.

A NEGLECTED Cough, Cold, or slight soreness in the throat may easily end in bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, diptheria, or chronic chest trouble. Be prepared for trouble before it troubles you. Take Peps.

Treat the first sneeze or cough as a warning that something more dangerous may follow. Let one or two Peps germ-killing tablets dissolve in the mouth.



The Peps medicine, warmed by the diffused heat, is breathed through the mouth and nose and passes down the throat through "A" direct to the lungs. Liquid Physic goes through "B" to the stomach and does not touch the lungs.

Peps are entirely different from ordinary cough lozenges and liquid medicine. Peps protect the throat and lungs because the effective medicine is released in air-like form as Peps dissolve in the mouth, and is *breathed* in. That is the only way a medicine can reach the lungs direct.

Directly the Peps medicinal fumes begin to circulate through the breathing passages, a welcome soothing effect is felt on the tender and inflamed membrane of the throat and bronchial tubes. Stuffiness in the nose and throat irritation quickly disappear.

Bronchitis victims find chest comfort in every deeply-drawn breath of the Peps-laden air. Tightness of the chest is released, while the phlegm which chokes up the bronchials is softened and easily got rid of.

A Peps before going out fortifies the throat and chest. A Peps after exposure to cold and rain wards off a chill. The best plan, therefore, is to always keep Peps handy.

TEST PEPS FREE. *Send this coupon and a one anna stamp, to The Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta, for trial sample of Peps.*

Peps are sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors at R1 per bottle. Post free at R1-2, from Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bombay; E. Brooks & Co., Karachi; E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon; and The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

PEPS

Reach the Lungs Direct

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PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES. FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING.

PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

Don't Hurt your nose to ease your eyes.

WEAR **"ORBITO,"**

The only Spectacle or Eyeglass, that positively does not touch the nose. No discomfort. No disfigurement. No interference with the lachrymal duct, hence no watering of the eyes. No slipping, yet no gripping, secured by simple force of gravity, featherweight, yet absolutely no vibration.

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PRICE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

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"WHAT IS THAT"?

It is an Electrical apparatus which boils water, milk, soup or any kind of liquid in a minute.

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

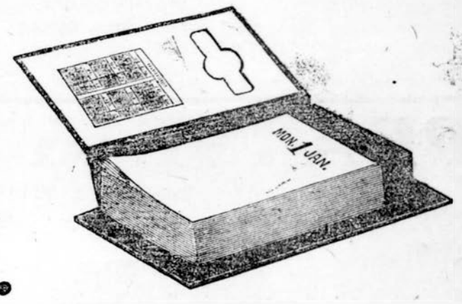
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAREZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

PLEASURE & PROFIT. **NO WORRY.**

Daily 1917.



A Combined Calendar, Diary, Memo & Reminder for your Desk.

SIMPLE—HANDY—EVER READY.

You are a busy man. A man of business. What all the things you have to do in the course of a day!!

There are so many important affairs in your Daily Work that if you miss one, it will mean the cost of some hundred or thousand Dailies like this.

You can do your work easier with less effort and worry with more pleasure and profit if you have the **DAILY** to help you. You avoid the risk of depending upon your man to remind you of a certain event. You have not to tell any body to remind you to do a certain thing on a certain day. All of this you can do yourself, without the help of any body at a trifle cost-say, no cost. The average cost will be not even a pie a day, but what amount of advantage you get at this cost? Just think over this and you will see, you can save time and money both.

THE DAILY is practically a necessity for all businesses. This is the most useful **Desk** appliance ever designed for the busy businessman. It is a **Calendar**, a **Memo book**, **Diary** and **reminder** file, all-in-one absolutely plain and simple.

You need a Diary of some kind to record **important matters, future appointments** and **requirements**. You have to attend meetings to **pay** and **collect bills, drafts**, etc. and to take down **miscellaneous notes, pending affairs,** coming up **contracts, court hearings,** etc. All these things the **DAILY** does easily and accurately; for it is, always before your eyes, ever ready, right on your Desk. It is not too large, nor in the way, yet it is plenty big enough, for all purposes.

Act at once; for we have a limited number and it is impossible to reprint. **Rs. 1-8-0 EACH.**

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34, Church Gate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Anæmia
(Poorness of Blood.)

Dr. Andrew Wilson, writes:—

"Iron 'Jelloids' constitute the most effective and "desirable treatment for the cure of that com- "mon complaint, that insidious and weakening "condition, no matter from what cause arising, "known as Anæmia or Poorness of Blood."

Iron 'Jelloids'

(Pronounced Jell-Lloyds)

enrich the blood—restore energy

Machine Made. Without Animal Fat.

Because Iron 'Jelloids' enrich and strengthen the blood, they provide a most effective and reliable treatment for Anæmia in Men, Women and Children.

If you experience any symptoms of Anæmia such as Breathlessness at slight exertion, Lassitude, Depression, Exhaustion or Loss of Appetite, start taking Iron 'Jelloids' at once.

After the blood has been enriched and strengthened the symptoms of Anæmia quickly disappear, strength and energy return, breathing becomes easier, the appetite improves—one feels fit and well.

For combating the enervating and debilitating effect of a hot climate and for safeguarding the system against malaria, Iron 'Jelloids' are unsurpassed.

A fortnight's trial** (price R.1.) **will convince you.

For Anæmia in Women ... ... IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2.
Reliable Tonic for Men ... ... IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A.
For Growing Children ... ... IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 1.

Of all principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and the East. Price R. 1. Large Size Rs. 2.12.
Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' Co., 205, City Road, London, England.

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An unique apparatus for Cooking, Baking, Frying, Refrigerating and the like purposes

Patented by Dr. I. M. Mallick, M.A., M.D.

Simplest mechanism.
Any parts separately available.

Cooks several dishes altogether in one hour. No attention necessary, as no scorching or over-boiling possible. Any fuel can be used. Highly economical in the food and fuel. A boon to the sick and the travellers. Best testimonials, certificates, gold medals and prizes obtained.

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Stand extra.
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THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.
Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquors.

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CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

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HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.

BREAD TWICE A DAY.

ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.
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ESTD. 1877.

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2,500 MILES BATTLE-FRONT.

FACTS ABOUT WAR FEW PEOPLE KNOW.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The fighting front, reckoning the battle alignments in all the theatres of war, extends in length for about 2,500 miles, or more than two-thirds the distance from Liverpool to New York. Fighting is continuous and violent on about a sixth of this 2,500 miles front.

The Roumanian western front is nearly 700 miles long, or 160 miles longer than the front on which the French, British and Belgian armies are fighting.

The density of troops in the various theatres of war ranges from 6,000 to 2,000 men per mile. The densest concentration in any war theatre is on the Somme. On the Somme front alone the Germans have 2,000 guns. The life of a big gun is very short. After firing 200 shells it must be sent away for repairs. This gives a good idea of the wastage.

The Italians are holding up between 600,000 and 800,000 Austrian troops, including some of the finest units in the Austrian Army. The North Italian troops have long been known as among the best fighting troops in the world.

There are two Russian armies—the army that is eqipped and the army that is being equipped. In size there is little to choose between them.

Britain is fighting in five theatres of war: in France, in the Egyptian desert, in Mesopotamia, the Balkans, and Africa.

The Portuguese have already entered the war, for Portuguese troops are fighting against the Germans in East Africa, and fighting very well. In the Peninsular War our generals formed a great opinion of the military virtues of Portuguese soldiers.

RUSSIA'S THREE FLEETS.

The Serbs, whom the Bulgars thought they had exterminated, are fighting in two distinct zones—in Macedonia and in the Dobrudja.

The Allied Army in the Balkans is the most mixed multitude ever deputed to achieve the objects of a campaign of such importance. Though it already includes British, French, Moroccans, Italians, Russians, Serbs, Albanians, and Greeks, it is possible that we have not yet seen the limits of this assortment.

Armoured cars are being used on all the Allied fronts. They are manœuvred by either Belgian or British units.

The Italian Army in the Trentino is only about a hundred miles from Germany, which may be said to be threatened from four different directions: (1) From France; (2) from Belgium; (3) from Russia; (4) from Italy.

The Russians have three distinct fleets: one in the Arctic Ocean, one in the Baltic, and one in the Black Sea. They have also warships in the Mediterranean.

AMERICA'S ELECTRIC BATTLESHIP.

According to the "Electrical Review and Western Electrician" the equipment for the electric propulsion of the U.S.S. Tennesse, a super-dreadnought of the largest class, now under construction, consists of two steam turbines developing over 33,000 h.p. driving electric generators, which furnish current to four 6,700 h.p. motors, each motor driving a propeller. Electric driving for battleships has been adopted after a careful investigation by the Navy Department, to whom it presented numerous features of structural, operating and military advantage, among which are that the steam turbines developing the electrical energy may be located in any desired portion of the ship, that the propelling machinery may be better protected from injury, that full power may be available for reversing, and that greater rapidity in manœuvring is made possible, compared with existing mechanical systems of control. In addition to the main generating equipment and propelling motors, the contract includes the anxieties for the main turbine generator sets and smaller auxiliary turbine generators supplying light and power throughout the ship. The Tennessee will have several hundred electric motors on board. Electricity will also be used for cooking, ice-making, refrigeration, and numerous other purposes. In all, 37,500 h.p. will be needed.

VITAL STRENGTH RESTORED

by the Nerve Nourishing Power of Dr. CASSELL'S TABLETS.

Mr. George Cobble, Janjgir, P.O., C.P., writes:—"I feel I must write and tell you of the great benefit I have derived from Dr. Cassell's Tablets. This is not the first medicine I have tried for a general run-down condition, but it is the first medicine that has done me any good. I bought only one large bottle just for trial, but the Tablets have proved so beneficial that I am going to get another bottle or two so as to thoroughly strengthen all the nerve centres.

"I cannot say how glad I am that I ordered the first bottle of Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and I shall always feel it my duty to recommend them to any person that is in search of a remedy for a devitalised condition of the nerve centres."

There is nothing in medicine more certain than the strengthening effect of Dr. Cassell's Tablets. They nourish the nerves, enrich the blood, and restore that vital fitness that makes life a joy. You cannot fail to benefit from a course of Dr. Cassell's Tablets. Take them for lost vigour, vital exhaustion, nerve weakness, physical breakdown, neurasthenia, wasting diseases, stomach disorders, kidney troubles, sleeplessness, anaemia, heat lassitude; also in convalescence and for prevention of fevers and dysentery. Prices As. 14 and Rs. 2-2 from chemists and bazaars in all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon. On receipt of two annas for postage a free sample will be sent to you by the sole agents for India, J. Murray & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 393, Bombay.

A.

BETTER THAN THE BEST

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it

Means to Increase your Business.

Let your business be advertised and let your customers know that they get a new year's presentation article from you, which you may have from us at moderate rate to increase your business.

Calendars.
This is the most useful article to decorate the wall of your office or house.

Diary Books.
This is the article to remind you of your business several times a day.

Blotting Pads or Books.
This is the beautiful novelty for table to keep your advertisement before the eyes of your customers.

The work of all these presentation articles is commenced. So, please visit our office, select the samples and register your orders and let your business be advertised in the public by means of new year's presentation.

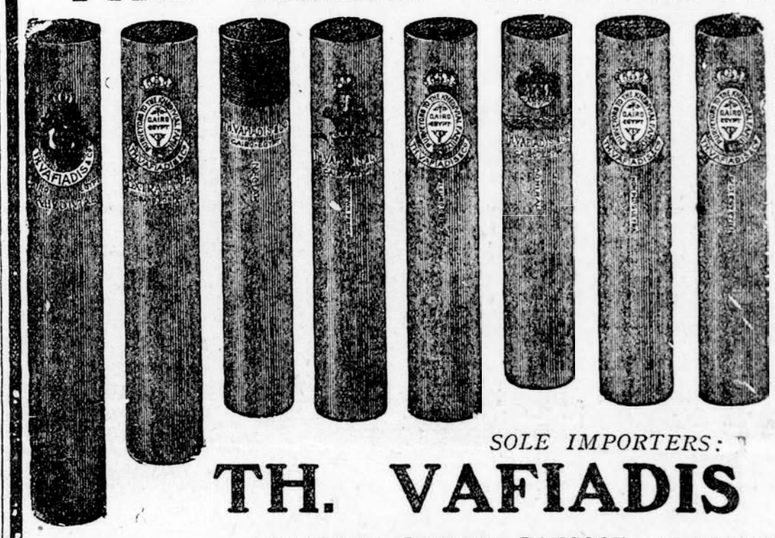
The Crown Electric Printing Works.

Samples will be sent per V. P. P. to the Mofussil customers.

General printers and advertising articles manufacturers, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone: No. 2730.
Telegrams: "Crown Press."

THE KEEN APPRECIATION



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OUR LEADING BRANDS.

The discriminating smoker can never do without them but must arrange to get them even on his way Home, he will have them at home and everywhere, simply because they are the best

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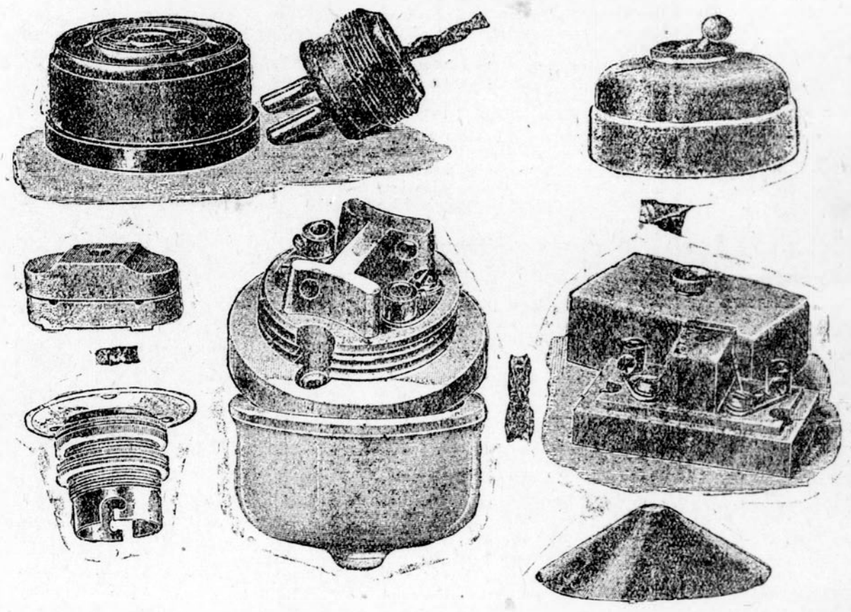

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(BEST & REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
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AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

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MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of White and Black Marble, Tiles, Slabs and Blocks White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for floors, Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles, Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.

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THE FINEST TONIC and THE BLOOD PURIFIER THE WORLD POSSESSES.

Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Constipation, Wasting diseases, Backache, Kidney, Bloodlessness and Poisoning of the Blood.

Try a complete course of six bottles for Rs. 10 or three bottles for Rs. 6. Price Rs. 2/4 per bottle. Obtainable at all chemists and drug stores all over India or from sole agents.

MADON'S
MACCASSOL
The genuine Macassar Hair Oil.
Grows hair or money refunded.
Price Rs. 1-12 per bottle.

"QUIT"
Cures Cold & Cough in a few minutes.
A scientific Cure for Cough and Cold, Asthma and Bronchites.
Price As. 14 per tin.

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A certain Cure for Consumption. A scientific remedy with Lesituna.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

TUTOCITO.
An Ideal Laxative. A marvellous Cure for Constipation, Headache, and Billiousness.
Price Rs. 3 for four bottles.

FLESH FOOD TABLETS.
Guaranteed to put on two stones in a complete course of 12 bottles. Try it and convince yourself.
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Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fixed for company.

For making Mayonnaise French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

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(Late of Leach and Weborny)
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AND
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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C M Gibson, Black Watch.
Captain W N Hyde, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut K P Lloyd Williams, Welsh Regiment.
Captain W G Power, Army Ordnance.
Second-Lieut W T Smith, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut E A J Sternberg, Royal Lancasters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W G Boyd, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut V Brotherton, West Yorkshires.
Lieut R Davison, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H N Dickinson, West Kents.
Second-Lieut W Harvey, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C A Hine, West Surveys.
Lieut.-Colonel C J W Hobbs, Sherwoods.
Lieut W R A Lehfeldt, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J K Mylius, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut J S Palmer, Durhams.
Second-Lieut F L Sharpin, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut H Skelton, Royal Fusiliers.
Major E R Street, Sherwoods.
Captain O J Sykes, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J S Chalmers, Argyll and Sutherlands.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H A Agnew, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut J A S. S. Aikman, Essex.
Second-Lieut G T D Alexander, Seaforths
Second-Lieut J Armstrong Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J R Avery, Cyclist Corps.
Second-Lieut C L Baldwin, Field Artillery
Major P E Bent, Bedfords.
Lieut A Bell, Northumberlands.
Lieut R W Booth, Cheshires
Second-Lieut F G Caffyn, Sherwoods.
Lieut C R Clapperton, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T L Coxon, Durhams.
Lieut-Colonel T G Cope, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut V G Davies, Durhams.
Captain G D Ellis, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain J J Field, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F W Francis, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H H Fraser, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut M Hardy, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A A O Hasted, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut R M Hewitt, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J A Hind, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut R F Howorth, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain N B Hudson, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H R Jarvis, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut A J Macree, Essex.
Second-Lieut A Munro, Cameronians.
Captain H N Newsum, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut F Oates, Engineers.
Second-Lieut T H O'Neill, Garrison Artillery.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut T C Aitcheson, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut J A Anderson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J W Case, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut A Graveen, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut R Jones, South Lancs.
Captain T D Miller, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut F Montgomery, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. T. W. Nops, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D S Porteous, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut C E Wilton, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut W C C Winchester, South Lancs.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut B Johnston, Rifle Brigade.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut D B Richards, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W W Smith, Goulons.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieut S S Horwitz, Sherwoods.

WOUNDED.

Captain J H Alldridge, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut P E Andrews, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut T Archer, Ordnance Department.
Second-Lieut F J Argent, West Kents.
Second-Lieut R C Ashfield, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut D R Batty, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut V C Beckerleg, Cornwalls.
Captain J J J Bell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A T Benson, West Kents.
Second-Lieut F Brooke, Lansasters.
Second-Lieut A Campsie, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J T Carne, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut J W Clarke, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut A Cole, Machine Gun.
Second-Lieut F Cornish, Londons.
Second-Lieut W L coutts, Argylls.
Lieut H H Cowan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Currie, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut S Darrington, Norfolks.
Lieut J B P Dobie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut D H U Dray, Essex.
Second-Lieut A Durward, Scottish Borderers
Captain A H Edwards, Field Artillery.
Captain D C H Edwards, Somersets.
Second-Lieut G S Farebrother, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C L Faunthorpe, West Kents.
Second-Lieut M J Fenwick, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut P C Garratt, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H J German, Middlesex.
Captain T H J Gillam, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut C E Grant, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut G T Gravestock, Norfolks.
Lieut C Griffin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H H Henshall, Norfolks.
Captain J E Hibbert, South Lancs.
Lieut J Inglis, Argylls.
Second-Lieut V C Lake, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D G Le May, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut A T Lowen, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut L Morris, Essex.
Second-Lieut F A B Newman, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W I S Rawsom, Lincolns.
Lieut L W Read, Essex.
Second-Lieut A B Ruthven, Argylls.
Captain C Shelton, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut J A Simpson, Flying Corps.
Lieut P H Sclomon, Field Artillery.
Lieut C Thomson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut C B Ward, Londons.
Second-Lieut L R Watson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H C Webb, South Wales Borderers.
Second Lieut F Winteringham, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut G R Wyllie, Field Artillery.
Lieut H Yeates, Essex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut R W Brent, Machine Gun, Second-Lieut. A B Raymond-Barker, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut R J Kelly, Irish Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR, NOW WOUNDED PRISONER OF WAR.

Captain J M Cowan, Lanc Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRISONER OF WAR.

Lieut W H S Chance, Worcesters.

KILLED.

Captain A W Greenwell-Lax, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut Whitty, Norfolks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut J Dingle, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H G King, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Captain H S Harris, Sherwoods.
Captain E T Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain A T Logan, Medicals.
Second-Lieut I A McGregor, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W H Vine, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut D W S Watts, York and Lancs.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut J Handyside, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A Miller, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C H Topham, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A D Walker, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain A Ellice, Camerons.
Second-Lieut E A Holden, North Lancs.
Captain E C James, Shropshies.
Second-Lieut R H Meaconek, Durhams.
Second-Lieut I P C Sorge, Border Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C M Sing, Sussex.

DIED.

Lieut G F E Boyd, Seaforths.
Major J L Lambert, Service Corps.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A H Crerar, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain P A Leicester, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut D G Osborne-Jones, Machine Gun.
Second-Lieut E E Watson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Major A Yalden, Thomson, Cameronians.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut S G Annis, Machine Gun.
Lieut W A Foley, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H Martin, Royal Fusiliers.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain E B Beazley, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W Sinclair, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Lieut. H Dowson, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut W S Flegg, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut F G Trimmer, Manchesters.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. M Macdonald, Black Watch.
Lieut. T A G Rouse-Boughton-Knight, Rifle Brigade.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. J L Lawson, Seaforths.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut. S C Barber, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED PRISONERS OF WAR.

Second-Lieut. A F A Patterson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. C A Vorley, Sussex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRISONERS OF WAR.

Second-Lieut. H C Brown, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut D Cushing, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C J Kennedy, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T P L Mollow, Dorsets.
Lieut R D Walker, Flying Corps.
Lieut A R Prentice, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Robertson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M Robertson, Welch Fusiliers.
Captain F. W. Russell, Cheshires.
Lieut. F. C. N. Smith, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Southcott, Essex.
Captain R. R. Scott, Medicals.
Captain H. F. Wade, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. L. A. Westwater Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. H. Williams, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. R. J. Wood, South Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. W. McGowan, Leinsters.

MISSING.

Lieut. W. R. P. Bowman, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. G. Clayton, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. C. C. Godwin, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. J. L. Pulleyn, Dorsets.
Lieut. W. S. Thomas, Essex.
Lieut. G. Wadder, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. N. L. M. Ward, Essex.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. R. S. Auterac, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. A. T. J. Balkwill, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Griffiths, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. G. T. Hudson, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. C. D. F. Pearce, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. T. W. Roberts, West Kents.
Lieut. N. MacL. Robertson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Trimlow Allen, Liverpools.
Captain E. P. Wallis, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. G. L. Watts, Machine-gun Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. W. H. S. Phillips, East Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. E. H. Hopkinson, Cambridges.
Second-Lieut. P. Mellor, North Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Captain E. C. Jarvis, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. H. H. O. Stafford, West Ridings.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. C. S. G. Blows, Londons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. A. A. Boucher, Shropshires.
Lieut. A. E. Owen, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. E. M. C. Tennant, Gordons.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. S. A. Bell, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut T H S P Blair, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieuti H. G. Botten, Essex.
Second-Lieut. J. E. Boddington, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut R V Bramwell-Davies, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Buttemer, Liverpools.
Captain J B W Dewar, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. W. Gemmell, Highland Lights.
Lieut C H Graham, Field Artillery.
Lieut C McV Gubbins, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W E Hartles, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut S E Hucklebridge, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A D Hutchinson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut W J Irwin, Irish Rifles.
Captain B M Jager, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A L James, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E P A Lambert, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut T E Le Blanc Smith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S H Lewis, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A V Macdonald, West Kents.
Second-Lieut H K May, Berkshires.
Captain A M Moore, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut W C Newstead, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C M W Noel-Hill, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut L R Norrish, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A Ostler, Field Artillery.
Lieut F Parmenter, Borders.
Second-Lieut N H Perkins, Essex.
Second-Lieut G A Ridley, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut I Rothfield, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A N Rucker, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut A J L Smith, Highland Lights.
Second-Lieut E P Smyth, West Kents.
Second-Lieut A C E Snell, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut E Stacey, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W S Stewart, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P Stevens, West Kents.
Second-Lieut W F Swift, Manchesters.
Captain W C S Uppleby, Sussex.
Captain T Wilson, Suffolks.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut P A Byrne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R L Dingley, Worcesters.
Lieut P C Ellis, Highland Lights.
Second-Lieut J K Parker, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C L Roberts, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut K O Smith-Howard, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J C Wilson, Black Watch.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut R K Matheson, West Kents.

PREVIOUSLY UNOFFICIALLY NOW OFFICIALLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut C W P Selby, West Kents.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 233 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Captain E S Halford R G A, Lieutenants A G Forbes, Hampshires; R S Lacey, S and T Corps, Captain W K Cook, R A M C, Captain L Murphy I M S, Captain J S S Martin; Army Veterinary Corps, Captain H.

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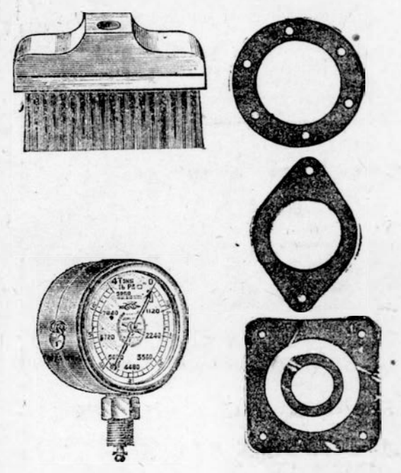

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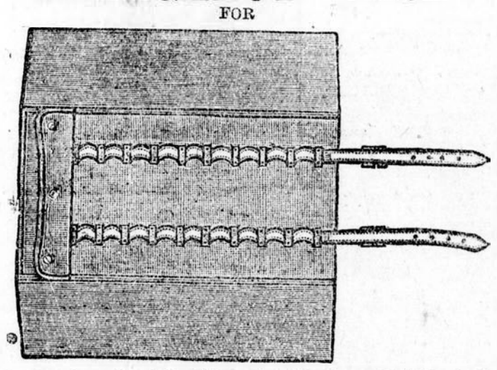

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